The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8491.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 6th May. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 28th April, and on MONDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander C. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Tuticorin	7
„ Rutnagherry	30	„ Colombo	8
„ Vingorla	30	„ Negapatam	11
„ Goa	30	„ Pondicherry	12
„ Carwar ...... May	1	„ Madras	14
„ Mangalore	2	„ Musulipatam	15
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Beypore	4	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Cochin	5	„ False Point	19
„ Alleppey	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSREH	17
„ Kurrachee ...... May	2	„ Fao	17
„ Gwader	4	„ Bushire	19
„ Jask	6	„ Linga	22
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Linga	9	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	11	„ Kurrachee	30
„ Fao	13	Arrives BOMBAY ...... June	2
Arrives BUSREH	14		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 4 P. M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Row, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AMBALA, 878 Tons, 190 H. P., Commander T. H. Evans, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
[illegible]	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Jun 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 20th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	1932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson (2,589 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th April 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	do.	do.	10th August

and regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(*To leave 1st May.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT, Proprietor.

MATHERAN.—The HOPE HALL HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. First class accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen. TWO SEPARATE BUNGALOWS. TERMS—MODERATE.

B. GOMES, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SPARKLING WINES.

THE Undersigned can now supply "BURGUNDY RED SPARKLING" finest quality. Price in Bond Rs. 30 for a dozen qts. and 32 for 2 doz. pts.

CARTE ROUGE, a light DRY CHAMPAGNE for tiffin. Price in Bond Rs. 17 for a doz. qts. and 19 for 2 doz. pts.

WACHTER'S BRAND in ½ pts. for Invalids. Price Rs. 26 for 2 doz. in Bond.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, 15th March 1876.

CHAMPAGNE.

FOR SALE, a fresh consignment of FREMINET & FILS CHAMPAGNE, just landed. This is the most delicate and finest Wine; it will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a Vintage Wine, it is unequalled

Rs. 36 per dozen quarts.
„ 38 per 2 dozen pints.

L. SIBILLE & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30
ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC, Rs. 15 Pints ; Rs. 8, Half-pints.
BASS' BEER, from Cameron & Saunders, Rs. 58.
DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4 per dozen quarts.
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.
G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux, Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLARETS, Rs 8.
Do. do. BRANDY, Rs. 18.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
St. Estephe	„ 10	„
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 14	„
Les Canons (do.)	„ 16	„
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16	„
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 22	„
Do. (Poyferre)	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 26	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, (Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Geisenheimer	Rs. 18 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „	„ 12 8 „
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 20 „	
Hochheimer	„ 24 „	
Rudesheimer	„ 26 „	
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 „	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Clicquot	„ 40 „	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES) ... Rs. 20 per dozen quarts
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS ... „ 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO DAY, WEDNESDAY, 26TH APRIL.

The performance will commence with J. Maddison Morton's Farce,

BETSY BAKER!

To conclude with H. Byron's Burlesque Extravaganza of

EURYDICE;
OR,
LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE.

NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES, AND SONG AND DANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class .... Rs. 2 | Second Class .... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship SUMATRA, 2,488 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship MONTE MORO, Capt Irving, arrived from CALCUTTA, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for inspection and countersignature and to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS.

No CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents for Captain Irving, s.s. Monte Moro.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

STEAMER GALATEA, Captain Baker, from London.—This Steamer having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Consignees are further requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Sassoon Dock in which the steamer is now berthed. No claim whatsoever will be admitted, unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Steamer Galatea.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

A FREE PASSAGE will be GRANTED to a MEDICAL MAN of HIGH STANDING who would act as SURGEON for the VOYAGE on a steamer sailing for Liverpool almost immediately.

Immediate application should be made to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Firm of ALBERT KUNKLER & Co., of Marseilles and Bombay, FAILED in March last, and that Mr. ALLEC has been appointed SYNDIC at Marseilles and is represented in Bombay by Mr. W. THACKER.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF RANGOON.

Civil Regular No. 4 of 1873.
Civil Miscellaneous No. 101 of 1876.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA .... Plaintiffs.
THE ORIENTAL RICE COMPANY .... } Defendants.
W. IRVINE .... }

NOTICE.

DEFAULT having been made in payment of the decree and costs in the above Case, amounting to Rs. 1,97,755-7-8, and interest thereon, the Mill and premises at POOZUNDOUNG, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. IRVINE, and comprising the land known as suburban allotments Nos. 5 and 21, situate in the Town of Rangoon, together with the Mill and all other buildings, and machinery and fixtures therein, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 7-30 A.M., on the spot, towards satisfaction of the decree obtained by the Plaintiff in the said suit.

By order of the Court,

CARR G. ARRAKIEL,

Auctioneer to the Court.

12th April 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by order of the LIQUIDATORS of the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will hold an AUCTION SALE at 3 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at their premises in Apollo Street, of all the Right, Title, and Interest of the above named Company to all that piece or parcel of Land consisting of 60 acres of sandy land, situate at the village of Ranjan Khar Dowlee, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh, and is subject to the payment to Government of an annual assessment of Rs. 3-0.

And also full right and liberty to remove sand from the whole length of the said 60 acres of sandy land abovementioned during the unexpired period of a term of five years which commenced to run on the 1st day of October 1874. This right is subject to the payment to Government of ten per cent. of the annual clear net earnings to be derived by the removal of the sand.

Also all that piece or parcel of Government salt batty ground, situate in the said village of Rewas, in the registration sub-district of Alibagh aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 71 acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the piece of sandy land above described, and on the East, West and South by land belonging to Government, and which is subject to the annual payment to Government of Rs. 71-8-6.

For further particulars and information, apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April 1876.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1 8	to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2 8	to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases		„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„ 8 0	to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood ...... Rs. 4 and	„ 6 0
Maximum do. do. ...... „ 7 and	„ 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH-ROASTED COFFEE (Ground) 14 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HAMS.—JUST RECEIVED, in prime condition, small sizes—8, 9, 10 lbs. Price 14 Annas per lb. J PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "P. &c." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

BEER MUGS AND GOBLETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.
BISCUIT CADDIES, from Rs 25 to Rs. 110.
BUTTER DISHES, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
CAKE OR BREAD BASKETS, from Rs. 18 to Rs 60.
CANDLESTICKS, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
CLARET JUGS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.
CRUET FRAMES, B. or D., from Rs. 12 to Rs 120.
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.

EGG FRAMES AND STEAMERS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
EPERGNES & CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 45 to Rs 300.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.
ICE JUGS, from Rs. 35 upwards.
INKSTANDS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.
MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, from Rs 8 to Rs 50.
MUFFINEERS, per pair, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 25.
NAPKIN RINGS, sets, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.

PICKLE FRAMES, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
SALVERS AND WAITERS, from Rs. 18 to Rs 75.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
SARDINE BOXES AND TONGS, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
SUGAR BASKETS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.
TOAST RACKS, from Rs. 15 to Rs 30.
SUITES OF FORKS AND SPOONS from Rs. 90 to Rs. 300.

A LIST OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description.

SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6	8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5	0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6	8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ......each	4	0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5	8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes..........each	9	0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs..........each	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8	8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered..........each	7 8 to 9 8		Spun Silk, a Delightful Material plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..........each	12	8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE A. B. C. LIST OF TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

are invited to inspect the above at

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
8, RAMPART ROW.

			Rs.	a.
AIR TIGHT CASES	For Uniform, &c.	from	26	0
BATHS	Travelling with Basket to form Trunk	from	35	0
BAGS	Soiled Linen	from	4	12
	Courier	from	8	8
	Hide Hand	from	12	8
	Gladstone	from	30	0
BANIANS	Gauze Merino	six	14	0
	Warm do.	each	5	8
BELTS	Waist		2	8
	Money		4	8
BRACES	Various	from	2	0
BRUSHES	Cloth	each	2	0
	Hat	each	1	8
	Nail		0	14
	Tooth		0	10
	Hair Military in Solid Leather Case		10	8
	Shaving		2	8
BEDSTEADS	Folding Camp		35	0
BLANKETS	Fine White	p.pr.	5	0
	Scarlet	p.pr.	33	0
COLLARS	Gent's Linen	doz.	6	0
	Linen Faced		0	14
CUFFS	Gent's Linen	p.pr.	1	0
CARDIGAN	Jackets	from	9	8
CAMBRIC	Handkerchiefs		5	0
CAPS	Travelling		3	8
	Balmoral		5	0
	Glengarry		5	0
	Seal Turban		4	8
CHAIRS	Travelling		9	8
CUSHIONS	Air		6	8
COMBS	Toilet		1	0
	Pocket in case		0	12
DRESSING GOWNS		from	10	0
DRAWERS	Gent's Cotton	six		
	do. Merino	six		
	Bathing	each	2	0
GLOVES	Warm Berlin		2	0
	do. Cloth		2	0
	Dogskin		2	8
HATS	Felt Soft		7	8
	Tweed		5	0
HELMETS	Drab Felt		8	8
	White Regulation		14	8
	Ladies Riding		11	8
	Pith		6	8
JEWELLERY	Gold Front Studs	set	12	0
	Gold Collar	set	8	0
	Lund's Patent	set	4	0
	Pearl	set	1	0
	Gold Scarf Pins	each	12	8
KNIVES	Pocket		2	8
KINCKBOCKERS		p.pr.	4	12
MATTRASSES	Cork		19	8
MUFFLERS	Berlin		2	0
MITTS	Berlin		2	0
MAUDS	Best Scotch		25	0
MIRRORS	Travelling		3	8
NAPKINS	Best Damask	doz.	10	8
PERFUMES	Eau de Cologne		1	0
	Lavender Water		2	0
	Various Extracts from the Best Makers		1	12
	Lime Juice & and Glycerine Rimmel's		0	10
PURSES	Solid Leather		3	0
PILLOWS	Travelling		2	0
	Feather		7	8
	Horse Hair		7	8
	Air		7	8
PYJAMAS	Cambric	six	16	8
RAZORS	in case		3	8
SHIRTS, per half dozen	Long Cloth		22	8
	Best do.		28	0
	Printed Cambric		22	8
	Oxford Cloth		36	0
	Silk and Wool		52	0
	Flannel		49	0
SUITS	Sleeping	each	10	0
	Deck		10	0
	Blue Serge		27	0
	Travelling		25	0
	Overland		25	0
	Warm Cheviot		35	0
	Overcoats		45	0
	Inverness Capes		35	0
SHEETS	Twilled Long Cloth		9	8
SCARFS	Gent's for Pin		1	8
	Sailors Knot		1	12
	Winsors to Tie		1	12
SHOEHORNS			0	14
SCISSORS NAIL			1	8
SOAPS	Marine	box	1	4
	Transparent	„	1	4
	Carbolic		1	3
	United Service		1	0
SPONGES	Fine Bath		3	8
	Bags for ditto		1	12
TOWELS	Turkish Bath	six	10	8
	Honey Comb	„	5	0
SOCKS	Gent's Cotton	doz.	9	8
	do. Merino		15	8
SHOES	Gent's Canvas		6	8
SLIPPERS	Morocco		4	8
TRUNKS	Overland		22	0
	For Rail		12	8
	Solid Leather		50	0
UMBRELLAS	Gent's Alpaca		6	8
	Do. Silk		11	8
	Ladies' Silk		9	8
	Do. Sun		7	8
WATERPROOF	Coats		11	8
	Sheeting 72in.	p.yd.	6	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
Shirtmakers and Outfitters,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Paper Mill on the Mount Road, advertised to take place to-day, is postponed to SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

AUCTION SALE of piece goods at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Bros, in Rampart Row, Fort.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns of Messrs Ralli Bros., in Rampart Row, a quantity of piece goods, consisting of—

Grey goods, of various weights and widths.
Grey dhooties of various kinds.
And other sorts of fancy piece goods.

SALE OF HOOP IRON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction :—

On account and at the risk of Asser Virji.

Per S.S. Cerdic, at Carnac Bunder.

A V 5 2 bundles hoop iron ¾ by 19, 23 feet long.
500 „ „ ⅞ by 19, 23¼ „

Per S.S. Branksome Hall, at Carnac Bunder.

1000 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 19, 24 feet long, 20 to 21 pieces per bundle.

Per S.S. Clive, at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba.

497 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 18, 23½ feet long.
500 „ „ ⅞ by 19, 23½ „

On account and at the risk of Premjee Ukarda.

Per S.S. Palm, at Sassoon Bunder.

P V 800 bundles hoop iron 27-32 by 19 23½ feet long, 20 pieces in a bundle.

Per S.S. Vespasian, at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba.

500 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 19, 23½ feet long, 19 pieces in a bundle.

502 „ „ 1 by 19, 23½ feet long, 15 to 16 pieces in a bundle.

Per S.S. Branksome Hall, at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba.

407 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 19, 23½ feet long, 19 pieces in a bundle.

200 „ „ 1 by 19, 23½ feet long, 16 pieces in a bundle.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich star cut glassware, best electroplated and porcelain wares, superior Limogesware, tea and coffee service, a sweet toned miniature square pianoforte, by Robert Wornum and Sons, a light strong built dogcart, a powerful grey Arab horse, harness, lady's saddle, books, &c., at No. 5, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, dog cart, horse, &c., of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, superior Limogesware, tea and coffee service, best electroplated spoons and forks, ice pitcher, tea and coffee service, vegetable dish salver cruet and liquor-frame, breakfast cruet, butter cooler, toast rack, a richly chased epergne with mirror stand table and chamber candle sticks, silver spoons and forks, best set table cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a telescopic dining table for 14 persons, drawingroom, writing, camp, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, easy low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, folding screens, whatnots clothes presses, hand sewing machine, by Willcox and Gibbs, travelling wine cellerets, self accommodating ether inhaler in case, a sweet toned miniature square pianoforte by Robert Wornum and Sons, table and hanging argand lamps, aluminium clock, table ornaments, toilet bottles, water filter, dispense and bathroom furniture, &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 Light strong built dogcart.
1 Powerful grey Arab horse.
Set of brass mounted single harness, lady's saddle with bridle, etc. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plate glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 2, Bellasis Road, next to the Byculla Hotel.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 1 P. M. at his late residence, No 2 Bellasis Road, the handsome household furniture, &c., of the late E. Morton, Esq. Full particulars will appear to-morrow, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Building Machinery and Plants of the Paper Mills on the Mount Road.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April, at 4 P. M., on the premises unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that building standing on the leasehold ground, together with the machinery, plants and materials of the Paper Mills on the Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay. The machinery consists of—

4 large size rag engines.
1 50 inch paper-making machine.
1 rag duster.
1 pulp vat, &c.

And other sundry plants and materials lying about the premises together with the material of the building.

The building and machinery can be inspected any time between the hours of 10 in the morning to 4 in the evening.

All further particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

All the machinery to be removed within 30 days after the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. and the balance to be paid within one week.

The machinery to be put up in one Lot. Building materials in another.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-trade and good will of the business of Messrs. Morton and Co., Tea-dealers, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P. M. the whole of the Stock-in-trade consisting of different kinds of the well known Kangra Valley Teas, together with the good will of the business and the lease of the premises in one lot.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of the materials, &c., of a Pucka-built Chawl at Colaba, next to the Sassoon Dock.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the building materials, &c., in the Pucka built Chawl adjoining the Sassoon Dock.

The property is now on view and further particulars can be obtained of Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery Teak Beams, old iron, &c., at Colaba, opposite to the Sassoon Dock.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a quantity of machinery, &c. comprising pumps, pipes, buckets, tanks, rails, 6 and 8 horse power engines, wrought and cast iron, teak beams, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English, mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass, silver and crockery ware, a first-class piano, splendid pier glasses "if not previously disposed of", carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Ryan, Esq. Date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, Elkington's plated ware, rich glass and crockery, first-class mahogany grand square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne" of Stuttgart (if not previously disposed of by private contract), handsome English built self driving phaeton by "W Kinross" a pair of roan ponies, suitable for single or double harness or saddle, &c., at No. 91, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd of May, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, ponies, etc., the property of R. H. BAKER, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at No. 125, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 13th May, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c, the property of Dr. J. T. Mackenzie.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome French slate billiard table.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES OF JOORIA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1876, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Cotton Depot of Shaw Dewjee Canjee, by order of the Official Assignee and In Re Callianjee Petamber, an Insolvent, 22 bales of Jooria Cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
4 „ grey domestic.
4 „ indigo blue yarn.
1 case white drill.
4 iron bedsteads complete with matrasses.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT THE FORT, HORICHUKLA.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Cursondass Samjee, and by order of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate on the West side of Borah Bazar Street in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, at Fort of Bombay, and measuring about 115 feet in length and 32 feet in breadth, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 522, and bounded on the East by the Borah Bazar Street, on the West by the houses of Messrs. Hunsraj Huridass and Tejpal Khutoo, on the North by the house of Mr. Dwarkadass Ragoojee Khutao, and on the South by the house of the late Mr Juggunnath Sunkersett.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their room, the following :—

2 crates of earthenware consisting of sets of washing table, crockery, spare jugs and basins, chamber pots, &c.
1 case of Lenord's superior perfumery.
1 case of glass drops of sorts.
Few books, kerosine table lamps, coolers, cut soda tumblers, gilted studs, ladies' boots and hats, saxton, counter panes, pocket knives, &c., &c.
Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, mad pollams, T cloths, dhootees, muslin, &c., &c.
1 case of white printed sundry dhooties.
On account and at the risk of concerned.
4 casks of cochineal.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of Ebrahimjee Toolseydass the following hoop iron.

Per S. S. Zeal.

R T } 443 bundles hoop iron ⅞ by 19, 24 feet long.
217 do. do. 1 by 19, do.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1876.

WANTED.

WANTED, a COMPETENT SURGEON for a Steamer proceeding to LONDON, via Suez Canal, on 1st proximo. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the FIRST MAY, 1876, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of PASSENGER TRAINS on this Railway will be adopted, viz. —

The Train at 6-50 A. M. from Bombay will leave as at present, but will arrive at Poona at 4 40 instead of at 3-0 P. M., being worked as a Mixed Train.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 11-0 A. M., will leave as at present, but will arrive at Poona at 6-0 instead of at 6 30 P. M.

The Train now leaving Poona at 9 0 A. M. will leave as at present, but will arrive in Bombay at 6 40 instead of at 5-0 P.M., being worked as a Mixed Train.

The 2 P. M. Train from Poona will leave at 1 30 P. M. instead and will arrive in Bombay at 8-20 instead of at 9-30 P.M. as at present.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 7-30 will leave at 7-45 A. M., but will arrive at Bhusawal at 10-45 P. M., as at present.

On and after the same date the Mixed Train which leaves Bombay at 3-0 P. M. on Saturdays for Kalian and the Mixed Train which leaves Kalian at 6-5 P. M. daily for Bombay will be discontinued.

And, from the same date until further notice, a Mixed Train will run from Bombay to Kalian daily (Sundays excepted) leaving Bombay 3 45 P. M., and arriving at Kalian at 6-40 P. M. And a Mixed Train will run from Kalian to Bombay, leaving Kalian at 11-40 A. M. and arriving in Bombay at 2-40 P. M. First, Second, Third and Fourth Class Single and Return Tickets will be available in these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1876.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm-eaten, in logs measuring 18 inches to 24 inches square, and from 22 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the "Agent Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 7th May 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agent at Bombay, or Calcutta, before the 15th July 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. R. BIRNEY,

Officiating Personal Assistant.

Lahore, Agent's Office, 19th April 1876.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 7, Church Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April 1876, at 3 P. M., to transact the following and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, viz :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1875.

To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re election.

To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th April 1876.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-Year ended 31st December 1875, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, or SIX SHILLINGS and THREE PENCE per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after TUESDAY, the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 8th instant.

By order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1876.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,

Bombay Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JANARDHAN PURSHOTTUM has agreed to SELL the landed property hereunder described. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM to the said property by Gift, Inheritance, Sale, Mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No 25, Meadow Street, Fort, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant LAND situate at Malabar Hill (being a portion of a larger tract of land belonging to the said Janardhan Purshottumjee) containing by admeasurement 475 square yards, bounded on the East by hilly ground belonging to Government, on the West by the road leading to Government House, on the South by the property of the said Janardhan Purshottumjee, and on the North by the property of Parsia Purdhan, and which piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 66.—Dated this 18th day of April 1876.

NANU N. KOTHARE,

Purchasers' Solicitor.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

PHOTOGRAPHY! PHOTOGRAPHY!

OUT-DOOR,

AT GREATLY REDUCED CHARGES.

BUNGALOWS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, TOMBS, &c. taken by the Proprietor of the late Bombay Photographic Company.

Address for further particulars to

THE PROPRIETOR,

Malabar Hotel, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to pre book engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his patrons *only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,

Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

AUCTION OF HORSES
AT THE
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M., the Undersigned will sell by AUCTION several serviceable HORSES, CARRIAGES and HARNESS, the property of various gentlemen leaving Bombay.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE, a pair of Dark Brown AUSTRALIAN MARES, well bred, thoroughly broke to Double Harness, go well together and are believed to be sound. Height, 15-1 and 15-2 ; age 6. They are well suited for a Mail Phaeton, or light carriage, and would make pleasant Hacks.

Lately purchased of Mr. Learmonth by Jn. Macfarlane Esq., proceeded to Europe. Price Rs. 1,400 (cost about Rs. 2,000.) Apply to

STEPHENS & SONS.

BOMBAY AND SEWREE

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE by private contract, by direction of the managers of the ESTATE of the late PESTONJEE RUSTOMJEE MOOLAFEROZE, the following highly desirable properties, namely :—

A Family House, No. 130, Aslary Lane, facing Dady Sett's Fire Temple, standing upon about 257 square yards of land. The house is pucka built and there is a well on the premises and excellent accommodation for a large Parsee Family. It is now occupied by the Family of the deceased, but the estimated rental is about Rupees 150 per month. The land is Fazendaree, and held at a ground rent of Rupees 25-8 per annum.

A small Bungalow in a picturesque situation, and about 18,000 square yards of land, richly planted with Mango and other trees at Sewree. This property produces about Rupees 150 per month and is capable of great improvement at a small outlay. The land is freehold and held under a Government tax of Rupees 6-14-7 per annum.

Further particulars can be ascertained upon application to Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, 17, Church Gate Street and Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDASS, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOOK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; durability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents,

7, Parsee Bazar Street.

COMMER[illegible]

TUESDAY [illegible]

Yesterday's telegram[illegible] the Cotton Market very flat, [illegible] both on the spot and to arrive [illegible] unchanged, sales were difficult to effect even at a decline of 1/16d. Heavy imports are doubtless the main reason for this continued dulness, but there are not wanting other influences tending the same way. Manchester evidently believes in low rates and is adopting a hand to mouth policy, while the American reports from day to day show a steady decline in the value of futures. June shipment has fallen ⅜ cent per lb. in a week, which does not look like adverse crop advices. There can be little doubt now that shipments from this side for the current six months are likely to be about 300.000 bales less than last season, but this will not be felt yet a while, and in the meantime the American figures show an excess of 610,000 bales, and Liverpool holds a ready stock of upwards of a million bales. This latter alone is enough to make operators pause notwithstanding better prospects in the more distant future.

The American receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	1876	1875	1874
For the three days	12,000	7,000	12,000
Total since 1st Sept.........	3,899,000	3,289,000	3,551,000

The London General Produce Markets are without change.

Money at home wears a particularly easy appearance; the market rate of discount is a half per cent. under the Bank minimum, or 1½ per cent., and payments continue to go into the Bank of England, £70,000 being advised in yesterday's message. It seems almost absurd to talk of lower rates than these, but appearances at the moment are certainly more in favour of a decline than an advance. Consols yesterday were quoted at 95¼.

Bar Silver in London has fallen from 54d. to 53 11/16d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 9/16d. per rupee, and to this combined with easier money here, and very few bills offering, may be attributed the extreme quietness we have had in Sterling Exchange to-day. Very few transactions of any kind have been reported, but the Banks have shown a very marked disposition to buy and the tendency is decidedly easier at a decline of 1/16d. per rupee. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand. ...	1s. 8⅜d.	per Rupee.
Ditto, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅝d.		,,
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight. 1s 9 1/16d.		,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still at par, but 60 days' sight has advanced to 98¾, at which there are few sellers.

For Government Paper there has been a very strong enquiry to-day at rapidly advancing rates, but sellers being few only a small business has resulted. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 100½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101; Fives and a-half, Rs. 103.

In the Share Market there has been very little stirring, but values are fairly steady. In Bank, Land and Press Shares we have no movement of any kind to note, and Spinning and Weaving are also but slightly altered. Alliance have advanced Rs. 50 and Orientals Rs. 5, but Great Easterns and Manockjee Petits have declined Rs. 5 per share respectively. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 1,810.

The Cotton Market has been particularly dull, and although sellers have been disposed to accept a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs 2 per candy, it has not been sufficient to induce buyers to operate with any freedom. The receipts yesterday were 8,652 bales, making 26,934 bales for the three days. To all appearance, however, we are likely to see smaller figures soon, as Oomrawuttee and Broach are rapidly drawing to an end and we shall then only have Dhollera kinds to look to. The reports respecting Cholera in that neighbourhood appear to have been made more of than was absolutely warranted, and we now hear that the actual delay to the crop from this cause will be very slight.

Freights by steamer to-day have shown great firmness and a large business has been done at £2-2-6 for Liverpool, some consignees at the close holding for £2 3 9 per ton. The Zampa, Monte Moro, and Virginia Schillizi are reported to have been fixed for London or Liverpool at £2-5, £2 3 9 and £2 2-6 respectively, but with concessions bringing the rate of all three down to about the same average £2-1-3 per ton nett. By sail the inquiry is not so active and iron vessels may still be quoted at £2 to £2 1-3; wooden ships at £1 15 to £1-17 6 per ton.

In Piece Goods there is nothing new to report. Buyers decline to go on at all freely at present prices, while importers with declining Exchange to face do not seem disposed to give way.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New....	701¼
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras...........	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
60,000	80	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank...........	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,100
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning.........	2,550
[illegible]	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
300	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,085
40	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	[illegible],000	750		Colaba Spinning........	725
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	840
1,500	1,250	all	50p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	985
2,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,130
2,000	300	all		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	240
700	1,000	all	80p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co....	985
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1000
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,025xd
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's........	1,150
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning......	1,180
4,000	625	all	49ps*	Oriental	775
400	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
2,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	825
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	825
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co........	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co........	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	730
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	505
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,980	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	8,150
500	800	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co....	200
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.....	850
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co........	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.......	410
125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	345
800	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.......	1,125
190	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.......	560
600	800	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	430
800	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
400	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.........	2,095
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	75
1,750	2,000	.000	20 p.s.	Masagon Land	575
4,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	£20	[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
[illegible]	£20	108-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.......	126
[illegible]	£20	65-7-3	do.	Ditto	72
[illegible]	£20	21-13-1	do.	Ditto	82
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
[illegible]	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares........	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,810
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company ...	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co. ...	700
600	500	300	20ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
1,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld ...	70
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co. ...	21
1,300	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co	400
[illegible]	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29.724
Temperature of the Air	82.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2
Dew Point	72.3
Relative humidity of Air	709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=6)	0.6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87.3
Minimum do. do.	77.4
General Direction of wind	NNW, NE, E-E, W, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	221

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]ris, left Suez direct for [illegible] instant.

[illegible] Captain G Dinsdale, [illegible] the Suez Canal with [illegible] general cargo.

The barque Jona, 378 tons, Captain W. Kilgour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (March 14th), with a cargo of 7,675 bags sugar, 62 chests tea, 3 bundles hides, and 2 cases piece goods.

The s. s. Galatea, 2,002 tons, Captain Thomas Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, March 13th, calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The s. s. Pearl, 360 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Compta, with a general cargo and one lady and two hundred and seventy deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

A H Lloyds Co's s. s. Jupiter, 1,277 tons, Captain M. Calico, sailed yesterday, for Trieste &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Trieste.—Mr. G. Balfour, Mr. W. Moneypenny, Major Harger, Mr. Ancland Colin, and Col and Mrs Jackson For Port Said.—Mr. Mahomed Sadik, and Mr. A. Masson.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
24	Pearl(s)...........	Ashton	Compta, Apr 21.
25	Galatea (s)........	Baker........	London, Mar 13.
	Jona	Kilgour	Mauritius, Mar 14.
	Montemoro(s)........	Irving	Calcutta, Apr 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Octavia	Purdy........	Havre.
	Timor	Robbins........	Antwerp.
	Jupitre(s)........	Calico........	Trieste &c.
	Marcia (s)........	Dinsdale	Marseilles.
	Pearl(s)........	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Ship Landerdale, to Falmouth.
Ship Walls Castle, to Bremerhaven.
Brig Wild Wave, to Falmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 25.

From Liverpool.

Strathleven s—10,210 fire bricks, E Peerkhan.
Zampa s—4 casks hardware, H I allmya.
V Schilizzi s—10 bags corks, D D unjeeshaw.

From London.

Zeal s—100 barrels coal tar, A Bhoyjee.
Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

From Genoa.

Batavia s—8 cases corks, A C Dady.

From Bordeaux.

Batavia s—50 boxes brandy, 10 cases corks and 3 hogsheads claret &c, N Ardaseer and Son; 200 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 141 cases brandy, J Buttonjee's Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 25.

For Liverpool.

Persia—84 bales hemp and 6 bales jute, Mowjee Gadoo; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
T Empire—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Twilight—6 bales cotton, Cowerjee Lilladhur.
P Fredrick—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Philosopher—100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 600 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Khorassan—4,000 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Kheroonee—180 cwts coir arns, Malsey Moojlee.
Flying Venus—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Zeal s—400 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Strathleven s—55 bales wool, B Fakirchund; 55 bales wool, J Premjee; 48 bales wool, B Raghowjee; 30 bales wool, H Methal ll; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 10 bales cotton, J Hemraz; 51 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Tuscany s—2,500 bales linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 1,600 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Trentham Hall s—150 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 150 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 40 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 260 cwts borax, Hassum Noormahomed.
Glenhiem 200 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co.

For London.

Blenheim s—11 cases peacock feather O Chandabhoy; 9 case chundroos and 2 cases M of P shells, Drumsey Veejee; 8 cases M of P Shells, A Mo sa; 1,00 bags pappyseed, Ralli Brothers; 118 packages fanniesed, E H Hussum; 90 bags myraballams and 80 bags turmeric Gummadass, Lallbhoy; 26 cases dry ginger Sewchund Moolchund; 5 sivins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 bales hides, H Oomee; 35 bales hemp H A Esmail; 51 cases dry ginger, Curmsee Khetsee and Co; 10 bales hides, Cumerallys Jewajee.

For Barcelona.

Batavia s—350 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

For Port Said.

Borrowdale s—114 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Hull.

Windsor—15,000 bags linseed Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Batavia s—116 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Marseilles.

Casmopolitan s—1,150 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Odessa s—500 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Consett s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Havre

Valiant—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pendleton—100 bales cotton Vurdhman Poonsee and Co.
A S Davis—11,200 packages linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Trieste.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Zambesi s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Falmouth.

Seringapatam—5,093 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—104 bales cotton, C Ebrahim; 18 cases fishmaws and 19 cases sharkfins, H Damjee; 35 package cloves, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 78 packages sumuda stone, A M Ameeroodin; 28 cases olibanum, Vulubdass Ramjee; 60 packages cloves and 100 casks storax liquid, M E Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 24.

Jackson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

April 25.

Ruggles, Lieut Col, Bengal 11th Regt N I, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—April 25.

Harger, Major, Bengal 1/25th Regt, on leave, to England.
Young, Major, Bombay Military Act Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Jackson, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 22.)

Home Department.

Consequent on the appointment of Lt-Col E B Sladen, Depy Comr, 2nd grade, British Burma, to officiate as Comr of Arakan, the following temporary promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1876:—

Maj W C Plant, Depy Comr, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr R F St A St John, Depy Comr, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Capt H R Spearman, Asst Comr, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Comr, 4th grade.

Mr C J Duke, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr W C Midwinter, Asst Comr, 4th (Offg 3rd) grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr H L St Barbe, Asst Comr, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Maj A H Millett, Inspr Genl of Police, Haidarabad Assigned Dists, the following changes are made in the Berar Police:—

Capt C T Lane, Offg Inspr Genl, to revert to his substantive position of Dist Supt, 1st grade, with effect from the 29th Feb 1876.

Mr F Wright, Offg Dist Supt, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 29th Feb 1876.

Maj C Jameson, Offg Dist Supt, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 29th Feb 1876.

Mr E Moffatt, Offg Dist Supt, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive position of Asst Supt, with effect from the 10th March 1876, the date on which he was relieved at Buldana by Mr F Wright.

Mr G G Dey, of the Bl Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Mr W Jenkyns, of the Bl Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation Rs 2,000.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 16th inst, both days inclusive, is granted to Col J T Walker, R E, Supt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Capt H R Thuillier, R E, Offg Depy Supt of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, during the absence on furlough of Col J T Walker, R E, or until further orders.

Capt Thuillier received charge of the office of Supt of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, from Col Walker, on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

The services of Mr C P L Macaulay, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 22nd inst.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Furrer as Actg Vice-Consul for Austria at Aden.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr E Voigt as Actg Consul for Austria and Hungary at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr Diefenbach.

With reference to Notification No 3365 P, dated 22nd Dec 1875, the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Charles Zerenner, as Actg Consul Genl for Turkey at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Steiner as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Kurrachee.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Steiner as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsr. Eydin as Consul Genl for France at Calcutta.

The services of Capt E Molloy are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from this date.

Mr R B Shaw, late Political Agent, at Kashgar, is appointed to be supernumerary Political Agent, 3rd class, and is posted to Ladakh as British Joint Comr.

Surgn J H Newman, in medical charge of the Jodhpore Political Agency, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Ajmere, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Dr T Murray, proceeding on leave.

The following Brigade Orders, dated 27th March 1876, issued by the Comdt of the Central India Horse, are confirmed:—

1st Regiment.—Capt A H S Neill, Adjt to be 3rd Sqdn Officer, vice Capt Wylie, appointed to the Commissariat Department. Lt H A Vincent, 1st Sqdn Subn, to be Adjt, vice Capt Neill. Lt G E Money, 2nd Sqdn Subn, (on probation), to be 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Lt Vincent, and Lt the Hon J P Napier, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, on probation, to be 2nd Sqdn Subn vice Lt Money, promoted, but to continue to act as 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, until further orders.

2nd Regiment.—Capt J Colledge, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to be Staff Officer to the Force, vice Capt Horsburgh deceased. Lt A Masters, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to be Adjt, vice Capt Horsburgh, Lt E D H Daly, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, on probation, to be 2nd Sqdn Subn, vice Lt Masters.

Maj J Miller, 2nd in-Command, Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted 30 days' subsidiary leave from date of departure, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mahomed Yasseen Khan is appointed an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

From the date on which Col C Herbert Supernumerary Resident, 2nd class, avails himself of the leave granted by the Offg Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajpootana, in Notification No 512 G.-359, dated 11th March 1876.

Maj P W Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st class, to officiate as Resident, 2nd class.

Maj C G Gunning, Offg Comdt, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 1st Asst to Political Agent, Meywar, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class.

With reference to Notification in this Dept, No 885, dated 21st April 1876, Maj C G Gunning, Offg Political Agent, 1st class, is posted to Meywar, vice Col Herbert.

In supersession of Notification in this Dept, No 558 G, dated 10th March 1876, Surgn Maj H W Bellew, C S I, of the Bl Medl Est, is appointed to be Residency Surgn, Nipal, with effect from 1st Feb 1876, vice Surgn-Maj D Wright retired.

The Services of Mr H T Prinsep, late Offg Judicial Comr of Mysore and Coorg are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bl.

Surgn J Scully is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr J L Lushington, Acct Genl, Bombay.

Mr W E Gordon is appointed to act as Acct Genl, Bombay, and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, during Mr Lushington's leave.

Mr C E Kernander is appointed to act as Depy Acct Genl, [illegible], during the absence of Mr W E Gordon or until further orders.

Mr [illegible] received charge of the Offices of Acct Genl, Madras, and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr H [illegible], on the afternoon of the 17th March 1876.

Military Department.

In continuation of G G O No 369, dated the 5th April 1876, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col Edward [illegible], B S C, ordinary pension £292-0-0, Annuity £[illegible], Capitalized value of annuity £3790-0-0, [illegible] 1876, [illegible].

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Hugh Norval [illegible], ordinary pension £365, Capitalized value £3,750, [illegible] April 17, 1876, to be paid in England.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Robert Elphinstone Boyle, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

It is hereby notified that the medical charge of a cavalry corps of 600 men and upwards on service will be [illegible] as equivalent to that of a Native Regt.

This order applies to all India.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Charles Augustus Munro, of the Bl S C, Supt of Police, 1st grade, Akyab Dist, British Burmah, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Tasmania on private affairs:—

Capt Edward Barry Bishop, of the Bl S C, 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, for six months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Surgn-Maj F G Constant, M. D., of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 12th Bl Cavy, date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March 1876 (date of departure on furlough, 16th March 1874.)

Capt W H Meiklejohn, of the Genl List, Infy, Qr Mr, 20th (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 6th April 1876.

The services of Surgn E B Gardner, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

Surgn-Maj Charles Cameron, of the Medl Dept, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, with effect from the 27th Dec 1875, or from such date as he may have quitted his station, under Rules IX and XVII of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G G O No 54 of the 18th Jan 1876.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) George Gill Moxon, of the Bl S C, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 7th May 1876.

The services of Surgn W Finden, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bl Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

Capt G W Sawyer, Asst Mily Acct, and Offg Mily Acct, 3rd class, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts Branch Office of the Controller of Mily Accounts, Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer of the B S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866 subject to H M's approval:—

Capt (Bt Maj) Charles Ellison Bates, 20th April 1876.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt Montagu Gilbert Gerard, 19th April 1876, and Lt Arthur Fisher, 19th April 1876.

The services of Surgn C Little, M D, in medical charge, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Hyderabad Contingent.

The following appointment is made:—

2nd Infantry—Surgn A Adams, of the Mad Medl Dept, to the Offg Medl Charge during the period Surgn C Little, M D, may officiate in the Civil Dept. or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Lt-Col Fredrick William Graham, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 17th Bl Cavy, for twenty months. Two months and twenty-eight days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Maj John Murray, M D, of the M d Medl Dept, Examiner of Medical Accounts, Madras, for seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Conductor James Murray, 2nd Class Barrack Master, Sitapur, for two years, under two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Edward Woolock Chalmers, of the B S C, 2nd Sqdn Subn, 17th Bl Cavy, for twenty months' under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No 75, dated the 25th Jan 1876, Capt T F Bruce, of the B S C, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of five years from the 22nd April 1876.

In continuation of G G O No 445, dated the 17th April 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Henry Mills, S C, ordinary pension £365-0-0, annuity £522-7-0, retired April 22 1876, to be paid in England.

Marine Department.

Second class Asst Apothecary P McKey, attached to the Presidency Genl Hospital, is appointed to the Indian Govt S[illegible] Transport as Medical Subordinate, in lieu of a [illegible] effect from the date on which he assumed charge of [illegible] duties.

Public Works Department.

Mr T W Smith is re-appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, on probation, and [illegible] British Burmah.

Messrs W Quarry and R Windle, Asst Engrs, 4th grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, are transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

Mr A D'Orta, 1st grade Overseer, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

Capt C Crawford, R E Ex Engr, returned from special duty, posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

J T Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, posted to this circle by Inspr Genl's Notification No 54, dated 16th March 1876 is attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 28th March 1876.

Lt A Hildebrand, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Chukrata Road to the Dughshai Division, Special Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th April 1876.

Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr G E Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Nerbudda Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Curley, Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half, from 15th June 1876.

Mr W Cousin, Supervisor, 1st grade, was granted subsidiary leave for 12 days, from 8th to 19th March 1876, with reference to the leave to Europe for one year on medical certificate granted to him with effect from 20th March 1876, in Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 161, dated 4th April 1876.

Sindia State Railway.

With reference to Notification No 6, dated 4th Feb 1876, Mr J C Porter is granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CROFTON—April 13th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., of a daughter.

STRAHAN—April 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain George Strahan, R.E., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1876.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Haines has brought out with him an amended scheme of army organization, which includes Lord Napier's proposals to increase the sepoys' pay and raise the *status* of the native officers, and also provides for the appointment of two additional English officers to each regiment.

"Our Aryan brother," who has been for some time lost to view but who seems to be as irrepressible as the Great Sea Serpent, has, we observe, re-entered India in the train of the new Viceroy. In his reply to an address presented to him at Calcutta by the British Indian Association, Lord Lytton said:—"I "deem it my duty to assure you that there is "no portion of the Queen's vast and varied "dominions more cherished by Her Majesty "than the ancient home of that great Aryan "race from which the Hindoo and the Briton "claim a common ancestry." This description of India is curiously inexact. Even that most elastic of all sciences, the so-called "Science of Language," supplies no excuse for speaking of this country as having been at any time "the home of that great Aryan race "from which the Hindoo and the Briton claim "a common ancestry." The precise geographical limits of the "ancient home" have not yet, we believe, been determined by the speculative philosophers who are engaged in writing the Scriptures of the great Aryan race; but the most probable conjecture is that it lay in the region from Herat to Balkh, the name indeed being preserved in that of the former city, of the river Heri Rud, and in the classical term Areia for the Persian province of which Herat was the capital. It is now the accepted faith that from this region of Central Asia successive waves of Aryan emigration swept round by the Caucasus to the invasion and conquest of Europe, while other tribes, marching southwards from the ancient home, overran and settled down in India. It might, perhaps, have been to the purpose to call up these shadowy memories of a dim and obscure past, if the Viceroy had intended to assert for the Sovereign of England and India a title to the possession of Herat of far greater antiquity than Shere Ali's; but, as Lord Lytton would no doubt recoil from the suggestion of such a claim as a wild absurdity, he should, we think, have had the moral courage to refrain from talking vaguely about an Aryan brotherhood which in all probability never had any substantial existence. The records of authentic history show that even among the Aryan tribes which went northwards from their "ancient home" the most passionate and irreconcileable national animosities have prevailed from the earliest times; and two thousand years hence Gaul and Teuton will hate one another with the same intense bitterness which has marked their quarrels for the last two thousand years, and the Englishman will still be thanking God that he is not as other men are, or even as that Spaniard or Italian. While, therefore, it is notorious that such wide differences of character still divide those nations of Europe which enjoy the fruits of a common civilization, it seems to us worse than idle, it is most pernicious, for a man in the Viceroy's position to attempt to touch the sensibilities of the people of India by hinting that the Queen looks upon herself as the head of a great Aryan family separated by a cruel fate for many centuries but now happily reunited under her sceptre. Her Majesty, we may be quite sure, can have no such foolish idea in her head. The sentiment embodied in the term, "our Aryan brother," is a thoroughly false one; and, if true sentiment sometimes does good in politics, the influence of false sentiment is always mischievous. No two natures could be more antipathetic than those of Englishman and Hindoo; and whatever they may be likely to have in common must spring out of the present and the future, and can have nothing to do with reminiscences of a pre historical past. Moreover, Lord Lytton ought to be aware that there is in India a very large non-Aryan population which is entitled to a share of the sympathy reserved apparently for our Aryan brethren alone. To say nothing of the many millions of people forming the aboriginal tribes of the country, whom it will vex the soul of Mr. W. W. Hunter to find that Lord Lytton has overlooked, there are a considerable number of proud Indian Mussalmans, who trace their descent from Arab, Turk, or Afghan, and who have no affinity in blood to the Hindoos. Might we be allowed to suggest that, in order to include all the inhabitants of British India, the Viceroy should in future speeches drop the Aryan theory and fall back on the older and more Christian theory that all men are brothers? It is the fashion now-a-days to sneer at Bible history; but the Mosaic legends of the origin and early history of mankind are at least as plausible as the vain imaginings of some modern men of science; and people are so sick of our Aryan brother that they would probably receive with delight a vice regal declaration that England is divinely ordained to make men of all races live harmoniously together once more, as they are supposed to have done before the dispersion at the building of the Tower of Babel.

We do not, again, like the ring of the high-flown praises Lord Lytton bestows on the ancient literature of India, a literature which, he says "has enriched the memory of man "kind with fables older than Æsop's, and heroic "songs of higher ethic strain than Homer's." A comparison is here insinuated between a literature which has, indeed, during the last century attracted the curiosity of some European men of letters, but which has had no influence beyond the limits of India, with the literature of Greece, which has been for more than two thousand years the delight and glory of the civilized world, and which is still one of the chief agents in shaping the thoughts and the history of mankind. Lord Lytton's intellectual tastes are far too refined to permit him really to entertain the opinion that the two great Indian epics are to be preferred to the Iliad and the Odyssey; and, if we may take the liberty of offering him a bit of advice, we would recommend him to give up the bad policy of trying to conciliate the natives by flatteries which they are quite sharp-sighted enough to estimate at their real value. Let him pitch the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, for the present, into the Ganges, along with the poems of Owen Meredith, banish "our Aryan brother" to the Andamans or to Hades, and brace himself to the work of governing a living society which is torn by new forces—moral, intellectual, and material, and which seems to know only one thing clearly, that it is dissatisfied with the system of administration to which it is subjected, and is rapidly drifting into that dangerous state of mind in which any political change would be welcomed as a change for the better. The Government of India has a great many dependants and a host of sycophants; but outside the limits of the services it has hardly a friend left, and even within those limits it is difficult to meet a man of independent thought and statesmanlike ambition who is not disgusted with the present system. Pretty speeches will produce no effect on a people agitated by such passions; what is wanted is a man of capacity and energy to execute a great work of administrative reform.

We should be doing Lord Lytton injustice if we did not acknowledge that his reply to the address of the Trades' Association presents a very favourable contrast to the speech on which we have just made some rather severe comments. We do not refer merely to that part of the reply in which he explained his views about the cotton duties, for it is now well understood that Lord Salisbury has withdrawn from the untenable position he took up when he gave instructions for the abolition of these duties within a fixed period of time, and that the intention of the Government is merely to do away with them when the money can be spared by the Treasury. As the duties are in themselves most objectionable, and the Government of India retains the control of the revenue in its own hands, this view of what ought to be done satisfies both the economical and the political requirements of the case. But what we like most of all is Lord Lytton's frank recognition of the political importance of "the non-official community." That community has of late years been systematically slighted by the Government of India, and the irritation provoked by frequent instances of contemptuous neglect reached its culminating point during the visit of the Prince of Wales. So far as the Government was concerned, every effort was made to enable His Royal Highness to leave India without having ever penetrated beyond the charmed circle of gold-laced officials and their wives and daughters who perpetually surrounded him. It would have been undignified to complain at the time; but the way in which officialism strove to turn the Prince's visit into a monopoly for the purpose of its own aggrandisement produced the very worst impression throughout India. Lord Lytton, like Lord Salisbury, has evidently been struck with the political foolishness of the exclusion of everybody in India but the favourites of the Viceroy from any share of executive or legislative authority; and his fame will depend on the success of the measures he takes to remedy this great evil.

The Government of India has published, though rather late in the day, we think, an official paper containing observations on the manner in which the different Railway Companies of India served the Prince of Wales during his journeyings to and fro. His Royal Highness travelled from Bombay to Poona; from Poona to Bombay; from Bombay to Baroda and back again; from Bombay to Colombo; from Colombo to Kandy and Nuwera Eliya, among the hills, and back again to Colombo; from Colombo to Tuticorin; thence by Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Erode to Madras; from Madras to Calcutta; thence to Bankipore, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Ghazeeabad and Delhi; thence to Lahore and Wazeerabad, then the most northerly railway station in India; back again, by way of Lahore, Umritsur, and Puttialla's capital, to Agra; thence to Gwalior; thence to Agra, and on to Jeypore; back once more to Agra and on to the borders of the Terai; then to Allahabad and Khundwa; thence to Choral Chowkie, the furthest point ready for service on the Holkar State Railway; and back once more to Bombay. The length of sea and land traversed by the Prince in India and Ceylon must have been altogether about 8,000 miles, of which nearly 5,000 were performed by railway. This fact ought to give Englishmen a tolerably definite idea of the vast extent of India and the wonderful way in which it has been improved by the English Government within the last quarter of a century. Had anybody, thirty years ago, hinted to one of the old-fashioned servants of the East India Company that even so late as 1876 the Prince of Wales or anybody else would be able to "do" India from the Gulf of Manaar to the borders of Cashmere and Nepaul in four months, his smile of pitying incredulity would have been wonderful to behold. He would certainly have denied that

> "The gorgeous East, which, with richest hand
> Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,"

could be closely inspected in less than three or four years, much less in as many months. The unfortunate subaltern ordered to leave Calcutta for Lahore used to know that he had at the least a weary four months' journey before him on foot and in palkees, and he shuddered at the thought of performing such a journey through jungles where the wild beast was still untroubled by the sounds of the railway whistle and over rivers which yet had refused to bow to the yoke of architectural skill. But all that is changed now, and India lies at the mercy of any tourist who has a little time and money to spare. Even though the Prince had travelled from Cape St. Vincent to the northernmost corner of the Ural Mountains, he would have failed by nearly 2,000 miles to travel the distance he accomplished by rail in India. If he were to travel six times from Land's End to Dunnet Head, where the "league long rollers" of the Pentland Firth thunder on the rock-bound coast the live-long day, he would barely succeed in travelling the length of his railway journeyings throughout India. These comparisons should speak to every Englishman eloquently of India and what has been achieved in it by his countrymen. Her Majesty the Queen is as much indebted to the vast railway system of India as to Mr. Disraeli for her new title; because it is this iron band which gives this country the homogeneous character of an Empire. "Empress" would have sounded ridiculous in connection with a country whose States and peoples were separated by vast distances; but now that Central India is but a few hours' distance from Bombay or Calcutta—now that Jeypore, Sindia, and Cashmere, are no longer almost inaccessible rulers—"Empress of India" is divested of at least one absurd phase which it would unquestionably have borne if it had been created five and twenty years ago. Like the Crown of Italy, it may justly be said in connection with the railway system of India, that the English Imperial diadem in this country is an Iron Crown. It is satisfactory to know from the Government of India's observations that all the Railway Companies of India did their work well so far as the Prince of Wales was concerned. It is true that the arrangements of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, which had the misfortune to come under the displeasure of the Prince because its officials had not had sufficient notice of His Royal Highness' intentions at Baroda, are alluded to as "somewhat unsatisfactory;" but this is but a mild way of putting a complaint which under General Sam Browne's manipulation was made to look terribly serious. For our own part, we believe that the officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway did all that they could reasonably have been expected to do, and that what trifling inconvenience the Prince suffered at Baroda station was due to the carelessness of the gentlemen who had charge of his travelling arrangements in not giving these officials timely and definite instructions; and if we may judge by the comprehensive terms of the following resolution, the Government of India is at heart of the same opinion:—

> Taking into consideration the length of the journeys, aggregating in all 4,829 miles, performed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Indian Railways, and the difficulties with which the Railway authorities had to contend, consequent on an augmented traffic at a time when efforts were needed to ensure the safety of the Royal train, and the personal convenience and comfort of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to record his high appreciation of the services rendered by the Railway officials of all ranks. This good result has been attained both by the well considered arrangements and comprehensive directions of those in chief authority and by the loyal exertions of all the members of the different Railway Departments.

REPORT AND STATEMENTS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1874 75.

Resolution—By the Government of India, Financial Department.

The average amount of notes issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act outstanding at the end of each month during the year 1874 75 was Rs. 10,67,04,071, being less by Rs. 47,47,836 (4·45 per cent.) than the average of 1873-74 and by Rs. 2,19 36,296 (17·05 per cent.) than the average of 1872-73.

2. It was explained in the Resolution upon last year's report that the depression in 1873-74 was due principally to the rapid depletion of the public balances to sustain the operations for the relief of the famine-stricken districts of Northern Bengal. These operations had not ceased at the beginning of the year 1874-75, and the public balances have not since resumed the level at which they stood before the famine. Obviously the amount of notes outstanding may be expected to expand when the Government reserves are large, and contract when they diminish. Moreover, the causes that produce an expansion or contraction of the public balances are very likely to produce analogous effects upon the balances of the Banks and at the disposal of trade generally. It is probable, in short, that the amount of money represented by notes issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act will bear some uniform proportion to the reserve of money held actually ready for use whether by the Government or private persons.

3. The minimum amount of notes outstanding was substantially the same in 1874 75 (Rs. 9,27,43,385) as in 1873-74 (Rs. 9,24,97,610), but taking the calendar year the minimum in 1875 (1,067 lakhs) shows a considerable increase over the minimum of 1874 (920 lakhs) owing to the pressure already spoken of having subsided.

4. Notes of the Allahabad and Lahore Circles for Rs. 2,58,41,005 were cashed in Calcutta under the peculiar provision of the law which makes the Government accept this obligation. The amount is rather less than the amount (Rs. 2 99,30,715) similarly encashed in the preceding year. These encashments are often largely connected with remittances of coin from Bombay to Calcutta, the cost of which is thus partly thrown upon the State.

5. The number of five-rupee notes in circulation is still small. The notes for Rs. 1,000 represent more than 60 per cent. of the whole amount outstanding, followed at a long distance by the notes for Rs 10,000 representing 11 per cent., and for Rs. 100 representing 10 per cent.

6. Notes for Rs. 6,16,82,885 were cashed at offices other than those at which they were issued. Of this amount Rs. 4,10,32,815 were paid for notes, the encashment of which was obligatory upon the Government under the law, and Rs. 2,16,50,070 were paid by the Government as a convenience to the public without any legal obligation. These amounts are besides the large sum paid for notes at the Government Treasuries throughout the country. No legal obligation lies upon the Government to encash any note at a Government Treasury. Nevertheless notes were encashed for all comers throughout the year at 115 treasuries and usually at 42 other treasuries. At only 30 treasuries this accommodation could seldom be given. Notes for Rs. 2,89,17,665 were encashed at the Government treasuries in 1874-75 and notes for Rs. 4,15,59,890 were issued for cash. These amounts shew rather a failing off from the two foregoing years, which is doubtless to be attributed to the contraction of the Government balances. The Government canot give the same facilities in these matters with smaller balances as with larger balances.

7. The use of the Currency Offices as Agencies for the supply of small silver and copper appears to be increasing. The reform of the copper coinage in Calcutta has been satisfactorily accomplished at a considerable expense.

8. The statement contained in paragraph 32 of the proportion of notes and coin held in Government treasuries on the 31st March 1875 appears to be drawn upon a misleading principle. It is clear that for the purposes of this statement the Government balances at the Branch Presidency Banks must have been set aside and earmarked as belonging to the Government, which is incorrect. The Government balances at the Branch Banks do not consist of particular coins and notes but of claims upon the Branch Banks.

9. The profits of the Department during the year were Rs. 19,80,151. The Government concur with the Comptroller-General that the interest realised (or saved) should be distributed among the circles in proportion to the minimum, and not in proportion to the average amount of notes outstanding of each circle.

10. The Governor-General in Council has pleasure in acknowledging the careful administration of the Department by Mr. F. E. Harrison, the Head Commissioner, during the year. The principles upon which the Indian Paper Currency rests are, it is believed, absolutely sound; and the amount of the reserve invested not more than experience, which has now stood some severe tests, shows to be perfectly safe. The use of currency notes will doubtless increase with the requirements of trade in the interior of the country. Such progress and the growth of popular confidence in Paper Currency, however sound its basis, cannot but be slow, and any attempt by the Government artificially to promote the use of its notes before the circumstances of the country require them, is likely rather to retard than to increase their acceptability with the people.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday in the Municipal Buildings. Capt. Henry presided, and there were also present D. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. There were also present the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Pedder,) the Executive Engineer (Mr. Walton,) and the Health Officer (Dr. Weir).

Sanction was given to the taking up of 10 04 sq. yds, of ground, required for the improvement of Girgaum Back Road from Mr. Ramchunder Moreshwar, agent for Mr. Dhondoo Venayek.

An application from Mr. Pandoorang Muckoond, asking to be relieved from paying a portion of the cost of constructing drains from his house in Churney Road, viz. Rs 127 14, was refused.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF DIPPING WELLS.

In reply to a request expressed in a resolution passed by the Council at a recent meeting, with reference to the covering in of the Pydhownee dipping-well and providing pumps thereat.

Mr. Walton submitted a report in which he stated that he had made an examination of the well, and suggesting that in lieu of the proposal to cover the well over and provide force pumps for drawing the water, the well should be filled up and a masonry tank should be built over it of the same capacity, with a dozen taps to draw from. The adoption of this proposal, Mr. Walton considered, would give satisfaction to the public, and would also provide against any possibility of the water being contaminated by sewage. At present that could not be calculated on with certainty, there being a large sewer just under the well, a smaller one about half way up at the side, and two small surface drains near the top, and it being impossible to prevent matter percolating through. In fact, the discharge of sewage, unobserved, into the well was so great that he should recommend the adoption of his proposal to fill it up, and construct a tank as soon as possible. His estimate of the cost was Rs. 900. The amount was large, but the well, although 34 ft. in diameter, was none too large for the requirements of the densely populated neighbourhood in which it is situated. The roofing in of the well, and erection of pumps, as originally proposed, he estimated would cost Rs. 3,900.

Dr. Weir said he quite agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Walton. The well at present was extremely objectionable.

Dr. Hewlett thought there ought to be more than 12 taps; and if the tank were built in the form of a Maltese cross, like one he had seen at Ahmedabad, greater facilities for drawing the water would be given. They ought also to have the water filtered.

Dr. Blaney said in that case they would be providing water free better than that for which they made a charge. Then again, if they adopted this proposal in the case of one well, they ought to improve the others in the same manner, and the result would be that they would spend a few lacs of rupees, and find their water revenue greatly diminished, when they wanted as much as they could get to pay for the Tulsi works, and to make the taxation of the town as light as possible.

Dr. Hewlett—You would find your public health greatly improved.

Dr. Blaney—Yes; but your revenue will be gone.

The Chairman said it was the duty of the Corporation to provide an abundant supply of water for the inhabitants, and, of course, at the same time to make the taxes as low as they possibly could. As to making the same improvements all over the town, they could not do it all at once; but were proposing this as an experiment.

Dr Cooke thought it would prove a source of economy in the end.

The Chairman—I have no doubt of it.

Dr. Hewlett—And that there will be a great improvement in the public health there can be no doubt.

After some further conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman,—"That, as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council approve the erection of cisterns in place of dipping-wells; and that the subject of the erection of the tank over the Pydhownee well be deferred until Mr. Pedder and the Executive Engineer consult together and arrange as to the best means of carrying out the proposal."

THE TAXING OF DHURUMSALAS.

The discussion was resumed on the question of Mr. Davidas Morarjee's opposition to the imposition of rates in respect of his property, the dhurumsala at Mahaluxmee.

The Clerk (Mr. Barrow) read a note from Mr. Hutchinson, the Municipal Assessor, stating that if all the dhurumsalas in the town were taxed the annual addition to the Municipal revenue would amount to Rs. 1 500.

Mr. Hutchinson had also presented to the Council a report on the subject, which was as follows:—

No. 1205 of 1876.

Memorandum.

The applicant owns two buildings near the temple at Mahaluxmee,—one a small bungalow, and the other a chawl.

2. The bungalow, which is assessed at Rs. 100 per annum, cannot be looked upon as a "dhurumsala," as it is used, so I am told, almost, exclusively by the owner himself; and when I inspected the place this morning, I found it closed, and the door locked.

3. The chawl (which also was locked) I am informed, is used, generally, by Hindu ascetics. This place, which is assessed at Rs. 100 per annum, may be exempted, as it may be considered a "dhurumsala."

4. Until January 1874, these and other buildings leading to the temple at Mahluxmee, as well as those at Walkeshwur, were exempted from the payment of Municipal taxes, the exemption being first allowed, I believe, by order of Her Majesty's Justices in the year 1857.

5. There are, altogether, about 35 of such buildings, which have been exempted; and, as the question, whether the exemption, should be continued or not, had better be settled now, I will place all the facts before the Commissioner, and give my reasons for thinking why the exemption should not be allowed.

6. As stated by the applicant, no income is derived from these buildings; at least, I believe that, whenever permission is given (for these places are not open to *any one*, who chooses to make use of them) for the occupation of these buildings, no charge is made. But the mere circumstance of not charging any rent, or any fee, for the occupancy of any building, does not constitute it into a *charitable* building and entitle it to be exempted. The Act (section 77) says that only "buildings exclusively *occupied* for public worship, or charitable purposes should be exempted.

7. The purposes to which these buildings are applied, cannot be said to be "exclusively charitable," for, at times, they are used as pleasure houses, and for the holding of feasts and ceremonies, other than religious. In fact they are often used for social gatherings quite unconnected with religious or charitable purposes.

8. Furthermore, some of these so-called "dhurumsalas" are very well furnished, are matted, and carpeted, and contain expensive articles of European made furniture. If, therefore, handsome chandeliers, large gilt mirrors, soft carpets, and damask covered spring couches are, in the opinion of the Hindus, necessary articles in the way of furniture for places intended for, and said to be a "dhurumsala," then, most assuredly, Christians are not near so generous as their Hindu brethren, and are far behind them in their notions of comfort, and charity, when providing free places for the poor, and destitute of their countrymen!

9. But, as I have said before, these places are not open to *any one*, who wishes to occupy them. As a rule, they are locked up and admittance can only be obtained on application, when permission is not given as a right but as an act of favour, and this again, is not only granted to the higher *caste* but to the higher *class* of Hindus, and it cannot be said that such persons stand in need of charity.

10. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that the majority of these buildings called "dhurumsalas" should not be exempted from the payment of Municipal taxes, since, according to the letter, and spirit of the Act, they are not such buildings as should be exempted. In the former Municipal Acts, the word *occupied* was not contained in the exemption clause, and the introduction of this word in the present Act, was evidently intended to prevent places which were not "exclusively occupied for public worship, or charitable purposes" from being exempted.

John F. Hutchinson,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

18th March, 1876.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said he had read Mr. Hutchinson's report with care, and the only reason that gentleman had assigned, so far as he could see in support of his view that Municipal rates should be levied on these dhurumsalas might be summarised in this way. First, he said these dhurumsalas were under lock and key of the owners; secondly, that the owners sometimes lived in them; thirdly, that they were not open to any one but to applicants who had the owner's approval; fourthly, that they were used as entertainment houses sometimes, and were well furnished; fifthly, that they are sometimes allowed to be occupied by persons for ceremonies; and sixthly, that the word "occupied" which had been inserted in the new Municipal Act in place of the word "devoted" which was used in the old Act, was directly against their exemption. He would give Mr. Hutchinson every credit for a zeal for the augmentation of the Municipal revenue; and at the same time he would give him no less credit for the ingenuity with which his reasons had been arranged against the exemption. He might be permitted to say that all these reasons had not begun to exist only now; they had existed ever since the very foundation of these dhurumsalas, scores of years back, and even before the creation of the civic government in the town, and ever since the commencement of the civic government they had remained exempt. The question they had to consider is whether Mr. Hutchinson had discovered anything new to warrant his denying this long enjoyed privilege to them. The only argument that had an air of novelty about it was that with reference to the substitution of the word "occupied" for the word "devoted" in the new Municipal Act. In the old Act the words "devoted to charitable purposes" were used, and in the new Act they were changed to "occupied for charitable purposes." Mr. Hutchinson seemed to rely upon this verbal alteration to support his view of the case. He (Mr. Raghunath) failed to see any difference; to his unsophisticated mind it was simply a distinction without a difference, and he must yield the palm to Mr. Hutchinson for seeing the difference between the words, and also for having the capacity to understand that the difference, if there was any, was in favour of the taxation of these properties. If it were held by the Council that the interpretation Mr. Hutchinson put on the alteration was correct, he would ask whether the original intention of the makers of the endowments was to operate with the Corporation in any way regarding the levying of taxes. He contended that whatever was devoted to must be occupied for charitable purposes, and he did not think the Legislature, in making the substitution of words, had any intention of altering the practice. The question of bringing these dhurumsalas within the sphere of Municipal taxation was not a new one. A long time ago, when the ancient Board of Conservancy was in existence, an attempt was made in this direction, but a Hindoo gentleman who was then a distinguished member of the body protested against it, and the proposal was abandoned. In Mr. Crawford's time also, later on, the question was revived, but several leading members of the Hindoo community, who were also members of the Bench of Justices, made representations to that officer against it, and the question was again withdrawn. He must confess that these buildings were not exactly and strictly what was understood by the word dhurumsalas in the Mofussil, where they were always maintained and kept in order at the public expense,—or at any rate their donors or originators handed them over, and had nothing further to do with them—and they were open to everybody. Yet the dhurumsalas in question were also, to all intents and purposes, devoted to public charities. They were never let out for rent,—a fact which even Mr. Hutchinson in his report admitted; they were always available to persons of course more or less known to the donors, to use for short periods; and they were used as sanatariums for sick people who lived in them for change of air. It was true that the owners had not dedicated these buildings in strict law, or in the recognised mode, as public wells, tanks, &c., were dedicated to the public—and it was also true that the owners did live in them sometimes; but in the majority of cases it would be found that they were in the charge of mendicant Brahmins, who lived in rooms assigned to them. At Walkeshwar alone these dhurumsalas afforded a constant shelter to more than 2,000 inhabitants of the village round the tank.

The Chairman—Are those permanent inhabitants?

Mr. Raghunath—Yes

Mr. Maclean—And are they all mendicants?

Mr. Raghunath—The majority of them are.

Dr. Cooke asked if, supposing his house harboured a mendicant Brahmin, he would be exempted from taxation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Raghunath said that when religious fairs were held, thousands of people went to Walkeshwur, and Mahalakshmi, and these dhurumsalas afforded shelter to these people during the short time they were there, bathing in the tank, and performing other religious ceremonies. An invariable peculiarity which attached to these buildings was that the owners derived no rent or profit from them, and they were generally available for use by persons who were known to the owners and were without other accommodation. There were other redeeming features that would go a great way to counterbalance the considerations that might be urged in favour of the imposition of rates upon these buildings. They were a species of property such as could not be met with anywhere else than in Bombay; they were midway between absolutely charitable property and strictly private property, partaking of the character of each. He might inform the Council that the facts urged adverse to his view of the case were attracting the serious attention of the Hindoo community, and particularly of the owners of these dhurumsalas, some of whom were now taking steps to avoid those adverse features. He knew, for instance, that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy the other day set a very laudable example, and if that example were generally followed, this question would never again arise. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy owned a dhurumsala at Walkeshwur, and he had given it in trust to certain trustees, with an endowment of Rs. 25 000 in Government paper, from the interest of which the poor and sick of his caste were to be supported, being allowed to live in the dhurumsala. He had also been informed that Mr. Verjeewandas Madhowdas, who had lately built a temple with magnificent buildings around it at Khetwaddy, was also thinking of making it a public charity. To tax these dhurumsalas would be a direct violation of the original intentions of their founders. They were built upon ground for which no payment was ever made—was got from Government or from the lessee under Government without payment. At Walkeshwur the ground had been in the possession of the Hindoos from time immemorial; and at Mahalakshmi the ground was given by Dady Sett, who had the lease of the whole place from Government. It was certainly a fact that these buildings were not open to every one—and why? Hindoos, as they knew, were divided into numerous castes, each with peculiar habits. Some were pure vegetarians; others ate fish; others fish and mutton; and others, again, availed themselves of every variety of animal food. The owners of the dhurumsalas therefore granted the use of them only to persons who they knew would not religiously contaminate [illegible] caste, he must admit, had [illegible] had extended its pernicious influence [illegible] occupation of these dhurumsalas, [illegible] numerous other public institutions. [illegible] not there, of course, to propose [illegible] upon this question; but he [illegible] Council what was best adapted [illegible] tentions of the [illegible] interests [illegible] whom they [illegible]. Having shown that they [illegible] justly withdraw the privileges [illegible] places had enjoyed for a long time, [illegible] to consider the question from a [illegible] view. Mr. Hutchinson stated [illegible] that would be derived from taxing [illegible] dhurumsalas would be Rs. [illegible] year, or Rs. 125 per month. He ventured to assert that if the Council adopted Mr. Hutchinson's proposal, it would give the utmost dissatisfaction to the Hindoo community. Another point, which he had forgotten to mention, was that these dhurumsalas were generally situated within an enclosure where there were no main roads and no gas lighting; and unless they extended those Municipal comforts to these places he did not exactly see how they could call upon the owners to contribute to the Municipal revenue in the same measure as other assessable property in Bombay. In conclusion, Mr. Raghunath moved "that those dhurumsalas that have been exempt from taxation hitherto should continue to be so exempt in the future."

Mr. Hutchinson was called, and in reply to Mr. Raghunath Khote, said that he had included in his estimate of Rs. 1500 per annum only such dhurumsalas as that of Mr. Morarjee; but he might mention that it was his intention to assess other institutions of the kind, such as Ali Bagh, &c.

The Chairman said that any resolution they might pass would not affect the matter at all. The best way would be to leave the Municipal Commissioner and the Assessor to put the provisions of the act into operation as they deemed advisable, and then let the owners appeal to the proper quarter if they felt aggrieved. The Town Council had nothing to do with it.

Mr Pedder said he just wished to say that Mr. Hutchinson had acted in the matter under his direct orders. His opinion was that this question was an exceedingly doubtful one, and he thought it best that the assessment should be made and the parties might appeal against it if they thought fit to do so. However, if the Town Council expressed an opinion that durumsalas that were not exclusively used for charitable purposes but at the same time might be used for such purposes, and where the owner derived no profit from them,—if the Council were of opinion that for such buildings exemption could be properly claimed under the Act, he should be content to take that opinion as representing the sense of the community. But if the Council thought otherwise, the tax must be levied, and the owners left to take their own course.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that the question of the assessment of these so-called dhurumsalas ought to be satisfactorily settled once for all. Among those dhurumsalas which were now exempted some were really dhurumsalas while others were not. The question had not been satisfactorily decided in former years, as had been stated by his friend Mr. Raghunath. In former years the Justices were a small and compact body, and they always brought a great deal of influence to bear on the executive officers of the day. Mr. Dosabhoy was himself Municipal Assessor in 1859, and he had assessed such of these buildings as were not exclusively occupied for religious or charitable purposes, but the influential Hindoo Justices brought such an amount of influence to bear upon the Municipal Commissioners of the day that they were obliged to give in for fear of losing their seats at the next election. (Laughter.) He thought that the law had wisely provided a remedy in cases where parties felt aggrieved by any assessment imposed upon the owner of any property, by an appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions, and he would therefore propose—"that the petitioner be referred to his remedy as provided for by law if he be aggrieved by the action taken by the Municipal Commissioner."

The Town Council could not pass any resolution of a general nature such as had been moved by Mr. Raghunath as each case could only be disposed of on its own merit and this the Court of Petty Sessions would do.

Mr. Maclean said he was informed th[illegible] buildings were sometimes used for entertainments [illegible] seemed to him that they might as well exempt [illegible] on a building used, say as a Freemason's [illegible] used for such a purpose, very mysterious [illegible] rights were performed, and they [illegible] quantity of victuals, and of liquors [illegible] and it seemed to him that such a building [illegible] much right to be exempt as the others.

The Chairman—The Freemasons [illegible] from it, at any rate.

After some further conversation, [illegible] Framjee's resolution was put to the vote [illegible]ent, and was carried by 8 votes to 1.

THE NEW PUMPING STATION A[illegible] BUNDER.

The Council sanctioned a monthly [illegible] of Rs. 256 for establishment and of Rs. [illegible] charges on account of fuel, repairs, [illegible] new pumping station for the Carnac Bunder depôt.

The Chairman asked if the working of the [illegible]rangements was satisfactory.

In reply, a joint report of Mr. Walton and Dr. [illegible] was read, describing the machinery, and stating [illegible] the long-complained of nuisance at the bunder was almost entirely cleared away.

Dr. Hewlett said the smell at the depôt was still [illegible] strong.

PROPOSED IMPORTANT STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Pedder brought before the notice of the Council, a proposal from Brigadier-General Gell to sell to the Municipality a piece of land at the corner of the barracks, behind the Crawford Market, which would be very useful for the improvement of the street leading from the Crawford Market to the Carnac Bunder overbridge. The proposed cost was Rs. 11,000.

Dr. Hewlett said it would certainly be one of the greatest public improvements in Bombay. At present the traffic was so dense in that particular place that it was absolutely dangerous; people had not room to walk through the press of carts and other vehicles.

Mr. Maclean suggested that if they appealed to Government, Government might give them the land for nothing.

After some conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Maclean,—"That an application be now made to Government to grant to the Corporation the land urgently required for the improvement of the road leading from the Crawford Market to the Carnac overbridge."

The Council then rose.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 25th April.

The Viceroy slept last night at Durrumpore, the first stage from Kalka.

MAJOR SANDEMAN'S FORCE.

Among Major Sandeman's force of eight hundred men there were eighty cases of cholera and thirty men have died. Sickness is abating.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 24th April.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant (via Brindisi) were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 24th April.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollers.................... 4 9/16d.

Payment into the Bank of England.. £70,000.

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the Bank rates.

Bar Silver............................53 11/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for account...... 95½d.

Tons of Piece Goods.—Demand limited to actual wants.

Arrivals from Bombay—Pekin.

We regret, says the *Madras Times*, to hear of the sudden death, on Friday last, while travelling in the district, of Mr. John Cameron, M.A., the Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Tanjore district.

We are informed that a telegram has been received at the Post Office stating that in consequence of delay to the mail train from Madras the G. I. P. train left Raichore yesterday without any mails from Madras.

H. M. S. Philomel, Captain Garforth, leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow (Thursday) to join the Admiral at Seychelles, or wherever he may be down south. The Philomel takes the reliefs that came out in the Orontes for the ships on the East Coast of Africa.

To the particulars of the work done and the future prospects at the Wurora coal mines which we published yesterday, we should add that 800 tons of coal have been sent this year from the mines to the G. I. P. Railway by cart to where the railway is open. This fact shows that the practical working of the Wurora colliery has commenced in earnest.

Remarking upon the numerous petitions that have been presented to both the Houses of Parliament praying that Her Majesty should not adopt the title of Empress and that some other title such as Queen may be adopted, the *Indu Prakash* somewhat characteristically remarks—"This is of course a concern of the English people alone, India has nothing to do with it; and whether the style be Queen or Empress, the despotic character of our Government must remain and the treatment of us as inferior subjects must continue."

The appointment of Mr. Ward to the Judicial Commissionership of Assam is being discussed by the civilians of Bengal. The Calcutta papers state that Sir Richard Temple sent in Mr. Geddes' name for the appointment, but that Lord Northbrook, accepting the advice offered by Mr. Justice Jackson, appointed Mr. Ward. Mr. Geddes had already served in Assam, and this is considered by his friends to constitute a claim. Being Mr. Ward's senior can, however, confer no claim except to a retiring pension.

The Lahore paper states that Dr. H. W. Bellew, C. S. I., was specially summoned by the present Viceroy to Calcutta in order that he might be consulted by him on frontier matters. The same paper adds that Dr. Bellew has a remarkably good knowledge of the people of the North-West frontier, and moreover has the reputation of being a great favorite of the native tribes, when he was at Peshawur, and, further, that there are few officials in the Indian service who have a better knowledge of the feelings, characteristics and language of the tribes of our North-West frontier than the medical officer in question.

The usual notice appears in the *Gazette of India* that under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. To which is added the following:—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Colonel A. B. Johnson, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

The latest *Gazette of India* makes the following announcement:—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State having in a despatch, dated the 2nd March 1876, announced to the Government of India the appointment of His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, it is hereby notified that General Sir Frederick Paul Haines has this day taken his seat as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, under the usual salute.

About seven years ago the Agent of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Lahore, General Abbott, dismissed the Traffic Manager, Mr. T. W. Keene. Ever since that time Mr. Keene has been urging his claims for compensation for wrongful dismissal. In 1873 a duly audited statement of accounts was sent in, exonerating Mr. Keene from all blame. The case was finally referred for decision by arbitration, the late Agent at Lahore of the company, Mr. Joseph Harrison being appointed arbitrator. About six weeks ago he gave his award against the company, directing that they should pay Mr. Keene £3,500 as compensation, reimburse him all his costs in the case, and that they should also give a letter in which they exonerated him from all the charges which were brought against him.

The *Friend of India*:—The name of Mr. W. W. Cargill is familiar to the bankers and merchants of India. He was engulfed in the ruin of Overend, Gurney and Co. in the crash of 1866, and had to live on the Continent, but has now turned up as Finance Minister of Japan! Thirty-two years ago he was simply an assistant in the Bank of Bombay, which he left about the year 1844 to establish the Oriental Bank in Bombay under the auspices of some of the great Parsee millionaires. The Bank prospered marvellously under Cargill's management, and the head office was transferred to London, after a few years, to become eventually the great "Oriental Bank Corporation" of to-day. Mr. Cargill had become an M.P., and had withdrawn from all active concern in the Bank's affairs, when the fall of Overend, Gurney and Co., and the terrible Black Friday, inaugurated the ruin of 1866, in which he was engulfed.

The following special telegram to the *Ceylon Times* describes the occurrence of a disastrous fire at the Camp of the Surveyors who are engaged on a new line of Railway in the Colony. The telegram is dated Nuwera Eliya April 17:—"I regret to have to confirm my telegram sent off early this morning communicating news that is in every respect disastrous. The camp of the Railway Surveyors, near Navellapitiya, has been completely destroyed by fire, and all Mr. MacNair's plans and sections connected with the trace of the Dimboola Railway are by this accident entirely lost. The fire appears to have originated in the cook house, whence the flames rapidly extended to the main body of the temporary buildings, which, being of very combustible materials, were soon in a blaze and rapidly destroyed, so rapidly indeed, that it was found impossible to save any of the numerous books and papers in which were recorded the results of the labours of several months."

Noticing "the curious incident" which occurred in Bombay lately arising from the refusal of the Government to allow the meeting against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill to be held in the Town Hall, the *Friend of India* makes the following remarks:—"We will not waste our time by commenting on the extraordinary want of self respect shown in this decision. Sir Phillip has always been known to be—we will say "timid" rather than use a rougher word,—and it is useless being severe upon this fresh proof of his want of ordinary moral courage. Nature has, unfortunately, been unkind to him, and there so far as he is concerned, is an end of the matter. But we cannot let the occasion pass without calling attention to the state of abject vassalage to which Lord Northbrook had succeeded in reducing the subordinate governments before his departure. It is well that his *régime* has terminated. In another year or two, all honest opposition to his measures would have come to be looked upon as overt treason, and the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal would have been allowed no more freedom of action than prisoners in a jail."

The *Friend of India*:—The late Viceroy is said to have taken away with him printed copies of the correspondence and proceedings relating to the Baroda affair, the Burmah mission, &c. It is inferred that he intends, on reaching home, to make some attempt at answering the criticisms, public or official, to which his share in these transactions exposed him while his mouth was closed by the responsibility of office here. If he really entertains such an idea, we think that a recommendation to abandon it would be the best counsel that could be given him. His Lordship, to his credit be it said, has very little of that kind of skill which can make the worse appear the better reason—the errors of his administration are patent—and in the Secretary of State he will find an opponent who, if provoked by any attack upon himself, may be depended upon to expose them with merciless severity. The late Governor-General will therefore, we think, show even less than his usual wisdom if he addresses himself to the task of endeavouring to reverse the irrevocable verdict of well-meaning incompetency which the voice of the majority has already given against him.

The *Pioneer*:—Our military readers will appreciate the following extract from a private letter written by one in authority, and whose statement reflects the latest impressions of his own circle:—"Compulsory retirement will be carried out in the case of the new lieutenant-colonels, though the rule will not affect those who purchased their commands. As many as possible will be provided with brigade depots at the end of their term of five years. Each compulsorily retired officer is to get three-fifths of the value of his commission money, and a pension according to the scale given in the *Globe*. Within the next couple of years the squadron and double company system is pretty certain to be introduced, although the Duke is against it, and the Commission refrained from recommending it. There would then be a lieutenant-colonel-commandant and a lieutenant-colonel to each regiment, with a major in charge of each squadron or double company. This would in a great measure obviate compulsory retirement by creating more posts at the top of the tree. Several cavalry lieutenant-colonels are about to retire, including Peyton of the 7th Dragoon Guards, Sayer of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ainsley of the 1st Dragoons, Molyneux of the 10th Hussars, and Prettijohn of the 18th Hussars. It is expected that all the steps will go in the regiments except that of the 7th Dragoon Guards, which will probably be bestowed on Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander of the 1st Dragoon Guards. Major Orred is about to retire from the 12th Lancers, and his place will in all likelihood be filled by Major Blake of the 5th Lancers, in which regiment there are now two supernumerary majors. The rumour of Colonel Napier's intended retirement from the Carabineers has been contradicted, but it is pretty certain he will not go with the regiment to India, whither it is bound beyond a doubt two years hence."

Writing on the subject of Lord Northbrook's farewell, the *Madras Times* says:—"Perhaps the most valuable information afforded by Lord Northbrook's farewell, is the confession of his incapacity, of any man's incapacity, to perform adequately the multifarious duties of the Viceroyalty. The confession is a strong argument, almost a protest, against centralisation. 'Indeed,' says the retiring Viceroy, 'the work that goes on from day to-day, the affairs always of importance, sometimes of pressing and urgent importance, which crowd on the attention of the Government must satisfy every man who has to deal with these affairs, and to bear to no inconsiderable extent the responsibility of them, that however determined he may be to do his duty to the best of his ability, and however much he may devote himself to the work he has to perform, he must be far, very far, from adequately fulfilling those duties.' And why, we would ask, is this the case? Because the chief ruler of India is burthened with a mass of petty and provincial business which leaves him no time for the consideration of more important affairs. A little reflection ought to convince anyone of the folly of giving Madras and Bombay Governors and Councillors of their own, only to take all responsibility out of their hands, and to render them the puppets of the Supreme Government. This action is simply absurd, and we strongly suspect that it invites that waste of public money which it is affected to be a check upon. For the Viceroy to be burdened with the administrative details of Provinces having Governors and Councils of their own, is, to our apprehension, something too pragmatical for even India, since it means very much that the Viceroy can't do it, and consequently all things must go wrong. If this is not what Lord Northbrook's sentiments above quoted mean, we do not know what they mean, and they deserve the attention of Indian Reformers in the House of Commons."

It is a curious fact, well known to medical men who have had experience with native armies, that when a man goes into hospital and says he will die, the result predicted generally follows. The invalid often seems to have the power of producing death by the mere exercise of volition, and it requires vigorous treatment to drag him out of the state of despondency which has much to do in bringing death about. A good story in connection with this matter reaches us from the Central Provinces. A young Irish doctor, new to the country, was in charge of the hospital attached to a native regiment, and he was much struck with the determination of some of his patients to die. One man would come into hospital with scarcely anything the matter with him, and say that he knew he was going to die, and die he would. Another man, with perhaps only a slight fever upon him, would tell the same story lugubriously, and die also. A number of men had persisted in dying in this unreasonable way, and the young doctor was puzzled and annoyed. While scratching his head over the subject, a strong-looking soldier presented himself before him. "Sahib," he said, "I am going to die." The doctor got up in a rage, shook his fist in the man's face, and cried, "Bedad, I'll court-martial you if you do." The man got frightened at the threat, and didn't die. The doctor was astonished at the effect of his vigorous protest, but resolved to watch the man out of hospital. The man was sent to another station, in which almost the first thing he did was to proceed to hospital and say he had come to die. His remark was taken as a matter of course—and he died. When the Irish doctor heard of this he said warmly that he knew the man might have been saved if he had only been threatened with a court-martial if he died, and lamented the stupidity of the people who had quietly let the fellow carry out his original intention of dying.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Ranee Ruckmabaee's speech to Lord Lytton at her interview with His Lordship on Saturday last. It is remarkable chiefly for its inflatedness and redundancy; but doubtless, such as it is, it expresses Her Highness' impatience at the delay which has taken place in righting the wrongs which, it is alleged, she suffered at the hands of ex-Gaekwar Mulharrao:—

> I hardly know how to express my gratitude to your Excellency, for the great kindness and consideration shown to me by your actually subjecting yourself to inconvenience, to receive my visit. I am convinced that my people will see in it but the beginning of a rare devotion to India's interests and a kindly concern for the happiness and welfare of all classes of its inhabitants.
>
> It ill becomes me to mar an occasion of such happy augury for all under your rule, by preferring complaints however righteous, or even pointing to rights patent to all Baroda, but which are, nevertheless, still withheld from poor me, a virtually helpless, though royal, widow. Your Excellency has doubtless been made somewhat acquainted already with Baroda affairs. I shall therefore simply and for my own part (and to obviate further suspense and inconvenience which are wearing me away) entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that in the absence of redress, an early enquiry into my case be held either at Simla or Baroda, that statements on both sides be fairly heard and considered, and that valid reasons be assigned for whatever decision may be arrived at, with, I trust, reasonable despatch.
>
> Your Excellency will, I am confident, regard this humble request of mine as most reasonable; (1) because I yet know not what has become of communications forwarded to and "through" Mr. P. S. Melvill since December last; and (2), inasmuch as my request just made is conducive not only to my own interests but those also of Government and the public at large.
>
> Owing partly to the weather but more to distress of mind and pecuniary inconveniences to which I am subjected by reason of the delays referred to, I was ill when your gracious intention was announced that has restored me so considerably. Permit me to be cheered after your Excellency's departure to Simla by the sustaining knowledge that in your parental-like wisdom, you will cause justice to cease from halting, and evoke as it were a child-like confidence from such as have come under your beneficent sway."

Ranee Ruckmabaee concluded by begging His Excellency to regard her as "ever the British Government's grateful daughter." Lord Lytton cordially promised her his protection. The interview then terminated.

A DOMESTIC ROW CAUSED BY WRITING TO THE PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Oh! Mr. Editor,—How can I tell you what has happened? I am *so sorry*, and papa is *so angry*, and I am going *home*.

I shall try to tell you about it. Yesterday your paper came in and papa looked at it while at the breakfast table, and threw it down saying he must be away to office. I took it up and there was *my* letter about dear Edwin and prigs. I read it *so often*. I had *never* seen my writing in print before.

Papa came back *early* from office and asked where the *Gazette* was. He was in a *bad humour*, and I said it was torn up. (That was a white lie, it was in my room.) He rode away and came back in about ten minutes with a paper in his hand. He was so angry, looked quite *wild*, and asked me what I meant by my behaviour. I looked at him and felt very indignant. He then said he was glad to hear he was *nice* when not *cross*. I blushed and asked what *he* meant. He said it was all owing to ex-change and——I began to cry, I could not help it, and when he asked me if I had written the letter, I admitted it. He called me so many names—an idiot, a fool, a very and truly 'inferior person.' I can't tell you all he called me. He said he had heard the young officers laughing at it. He said I had spoken ill of his best friends, and oh! *so cruelly*, he added, that *I* had thrown *myself* at Edwin, and that people were saying *I* had written to Edwin in the paper asking him to marry me. Oh! how he misunderstood me, he would not listen to me, and I was *so miserable* lest Edwin should think I had meant to propose to him. But *he must* know me better than to think that. Oh! I have cried over it all night, and I am *so miserable*. How *can* people say *I* proposed to Edwin, *I* who would not sign my name lest he should see it.

Papa said he had telegraphed for privilege leave, and ordered me to pack my things at once. We start the day after to-morrow and leave for England by next mail. Edwin is in the districts and I can't see him before I start. To think I shall *never* see him again!

Oh! Mr. Editor, I am *so sorry* I can't write more. I can only *cry*. I am, yours in despair,

JEMIMA JANE.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PANCHGUNNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to hear that another attempt has been made to establish a boarding school at the delightful little sanitarium of Panchgunny, and this time under more favourable auspices than on former occasions. The advantage of having, within two days' journey from Bombay and one from Poona and Sattara, a place so remarkably adapted for rearing and educating the children of European parents, cannot be over-estimated. At an elevation of about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, situated on a gravelly ridge which ensures rapid and thorough drainage in the rainy season; enjoying an annual mean temperature of 65° Fahrenheit, never over 76° in the hot season or under 45° in the cold, and with a rainfall of not more than 80 inches in the monsoon, Panchgunny is, as regards climate, superior to any place in England and equal to any in Europe, and now that, in consequence of the rapid depreciation of the value of the rupee the expense of education in Europe is increasing, there is no doubt that the advantages of having such a climate at our doors where children can be brought up and educated without a long and painful separation and estrangement from their parents will be appreciated at their full value. The advantages of bringing up children in the invigorating air of the hills instead of the enervating climate of Bombay need not be recapitulated. The principal are that, in the former, the keen mountain air renders alternate study and recreation enjoyable, whereas, in the latter, the health and energies of both teachers and pupils are debilitated and relaxed, and work and play are equally laborious. At Bombay there are two months' vacation during the year, besides several holidays; at Panchgunny there are none except the month at Christmas. Panchgunny, moreover, possesses the great advantage over Bombay of having no bazaar at which the morals and health of grown up lads can be contaminated. The school is now opened under the management of Mr. Brierly in the two large bungalows at Craig's End, the highest point on the hill; one house for boys and the other for girls under the superintendence of Mrs. Brierly. Mrs. Brierly will also attend to the comfort and wardrobe, &c. of the boy boarders. The large number of residents at this season of the year will ensure the attendance of a great many day-scholars, and, I am informed, that many families intend to remain at the station during the monsoon on the strength of the opening of the school. Mr. Brierly had charge of the Diocesan Board's School at Poona for about seven years, until he was obliged to proceed with his family to England for the restoration of his health. He was educated at Cambridge and is competent to teach the whole of the subjects required in the Government standards, including Latin, up to and beyond the examination for matriculation in the University. During the seven years in which he was in charge of the Diocesan School at Poona his conduct elicited very great praise from those charged with the supervision of the school and others. The late Bishop Douglas, on the occasion of Mr. Brierly's leaving for England in December 1874, says of him:—"He has discharged his duties with no common energy, and has won the entire confidence not only of the parents of the children attending the school, but of Mr. Watson, the Superintendent, and of all who are interested in the school's welfare. When Mr. Brierly took charge of the school it was regarded as what is called an 'army school,' not of the highest class, and it was attended by less than twenty scholars. Under his management it has become a 'High School' educating up to the standard of matriculation at the Bombay University, with an average attendance of more than a hundred scholars, and holding among schools of that class the highest place in Western India. This has been due not only to Mr. Brierly's abilities, which are of a high order, but to his perseverance and laborious diligence often in spite of great physical weakness." And the Rev. Mr. Watson, the Chaplain of Poona and Superintendent of the Bishop's High School, in a testimonial dated the 8th December 1874, speaks equally well of Mr. Brierly's abilities and personal character. He says:—"The discipline of the school has always been good, and maintained not by excessive punishment but by firmness and justice, and the respect entertained by the boys for Mr. Brierly's own high character. I have never come in contact with a master who spared himself so little in his work. His whole time, thought, and even pecuniary means were given to promote its efficiency . . . . . I must add that Mr. Brierly is a member and communicant of the Church of England, and that his moral character is unimpeachable." Equally flattering and well merited testimonials to the abilities and character of Mr. Brierly have been given by Brigadier General Aitchison, the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, and Captain G. A. Jacob, the Superintendent of Army Schools. The latter says:—"I have very much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his position. Having myself, under the orders of Lord Sandhurst, established the school, which from a most humble beginning has grown into an efficient 'High School,' I am in a position to judge of the quality and extent of Mr. Brierly's work in it during the past five years; and I can say without hesitation that, in my opinion, its present efficiency is entirely owing to the zeal and ability which he has brought to bear upon it." The above testimony from such high quarters is a sufficient guarantee for the ability and character of Mr. Brierly as a master of the school, and I hope to hear before long that the attendance of pupils is as large as the buildings can accommodate.

HILL EDUCATION.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the nursery Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been discarded. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, and is prepared by us in the form of a Syrup which is without smell and is non-medicinal in taste. To say that the Syrup is free from all the objections which are so often urged against aperients is at once the simple truth and the highest praise which it or any other medicine can receive. We may be wrong but this Syrup seems to us the perfection of an aperient for patients of any age or either sex. Bottles Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12. D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Foxhounds.—There will be a meeting this evening at Graham's Buildings at 5-30 P. M., with a view to getting out hounds for the ensuing cold season.

Furious Driving.—Dewjee Poonja and two other cart-drivers were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving their vehicles in a rash and negligent manner that morning on the Parell Road.

Abusive Words.—Mr. Charles Ackrill, reporter *Indian Statesman*, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and applied for a summons against Mr. A. J. Fernandez, for using threatening and abusive words with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. His Worship granted the application, and the case will be heard on the 5th proximo.

Cruelty to Animals.—Two Mahomedan oil-pressers, named Yacoob Fakeer and Shaik Mahomed, were each fined Rs. 7 by the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks by using them whilst in an unfit state.—A bullock driver, named Doorga Ballajee, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing his bullocks and was fined Rs. 5.

False Declaration of Goods Transmitted by Rail.—Buxeeram Mundram, a Hindoo broker, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of making a false declaration of goods for transmission by the G. I. P. Railway Company. The defendant declared the contents of two pressed bales to contain piece goods, whereas the actual contents were, besides piece goods, Rs. 3,069-12 worth of silver, thus defrauding the railway company of the higher rate of charge for conveyance, viz., Rs. 95.

Cricket.—A cricket match was played on Friday afternoon last between the cricket clubs of the Diocesan High School and the Scottish High School. It ended in favour of the Diocesans by fourteen runs. W. Clabby, of the Scottish School, a young lad of twelve, distinguished himself by his remarkably clever bowling, sending out some of the best players of the opposite party, and saving his own party a much more severe beating. Among the Diocesans, Bedford and Rennison were formidable bowlers, and the Scottish players trembled for the safety of their wickets when the balls came from them. W. Mayers and the two Lorimers showed some really good batting on the Diocesan side. A return match, we learn, is shortly to be played.

Committed to the Sessions.—A noted character, named Francis Pereira (a native Christian), against whom there have been found seventy-one previous convictions in the jail records of this city on charges of drunkenness, principally loitering, wilful trespass, thefts, cheating, &c., was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft in respect of a watch and chain and a cotton jacket, valued at Rs. 10, the property of a Mahomedan, named Ameer Oosman, alleged to have been committed on the 23rd instant, three days after the prisoner had been liberated after serving a term of imprisonment on a previous conviction.

Refractory Seamen.—Francis Sidegram and twelve other seamen, of the ship Bredalbane, were yesterday charged, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship on the 31st March last whilst at sea. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears on the day in question one of the seamen, named Louis Philips, was put in irons for refusal of duty when the remainder of the defendants refused to do duty until Philips was released. These men appeared to have acted in a mutinous manner, and appeared to return to work when they would. Upon the evidence adduced his Worship, in disposing of the case, convicted, five of the defendants—namely Francis, Sidegram, Andrew Johnson, John Thompson, Fredrick Thomas and Gillan Edward, who appeared to be the ringleaders, and sentenced them to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and the rest were ordered to be taken on board their ship.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths at each hospital from Monday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 7 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and 1 death. At the European General Hospital, 11 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 4, Arthur Road 7, and at Camateepoora 4 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 6, of whom 4 were Hindoos and 2 Mahomedans. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Mandvie, 1; Dhongree, 1; Coombarwadda, 1; Walkeshwur, 1; Mazagon, 1; and Parell, 1.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ELEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 25th APRIL.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

ANOTHER OFFSHOOT OF THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

ABETMENT OF FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Doolub Shamjee was charged with abetment of the fabrication of false evidence by Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and others concerned in what has been called the "Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case." Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Kirtikur, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, for the prisoner.

Abdoola Hajee Cadur, the boy who was branded by the principals in the conspiracy, was the first witness examined to-day. He related the narrative of the branding to which reference was made at some length by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson in his opening speech. At Abdoola Lutiff Cummoo's instigation, and under a promise of his getting him a one-half share in his father's property, witness consented to be branded. He was taken to the house of Doongursey Narayen, and thence to a tavern where he was branded with a thin long piece of heated iron. Currim Khan and Haroon Lutiff held him by each arm, Abdool Lutiff Cummoo held his hand to his (witness's) mouth, while the tavern-keeper branded him. Abdool Lutiff paid a currency note for Rs. 100 to the tavern-keeper for his trouble, and promised to pay him another sum of Rs. 200. The principals in the conspiracy afterwards met at the house of Damodhur, a prisoner tried and acquitted at the last Criminal Sessions, where they held a mock court to train up the witnesses to the parts they were respectively to play in the real Court before Mr. Connon. Doongursey Narayen was the presiding Magistrate, and after hearing the case for two or three hours at each sitting, adjourned the case from time to time. The Court sat on three or four days, and the case was finally committed to the Criminal Sessions. The Court did not adjourn for tiffin, but sat for two or three hours continuously. Witness admitted that all he had stated before Mr. Connon was false, and that all he said or did was what he was instigated to say or do by Abdool Lutiff and the others. Witness did not get a pie's reward from them: on the contrary, he got separated from his father.

Mr. Frederick Lely said in February 1872 he was Magistrate at Ahmedabad, and remembered taking down the deposition of Coorjee Jaitha in the veranda of the hospital. He was seriously wounded and appeared much exhausted. Witness took down the deposition and sent it to the police. He has had nothing more to do with the case.

Girjashunker Gagal said he was a cook to Doongursey Narayen in 1871-72, and knew the prisoner Doolub Shamjee. The inmates of Doongursey's house were his kept mistress, Chaggan, Moteeram, Tribhowan, and witness. Dinshaw, a Parsee, lived in a room opposite to Doongursey's room. Witness remembered seeing Doolub there on five or six different occasions. He (Doolub) was present at the house when the boy Abdoola was brought there one day by Abdool Lutiff Cummoo. Currim Khan and Haroon Lutiff were afterwards brought there. Abdool Lutiff asked Doongursey for a plan by which the boy's step-brother, who opposed him in the Insolvency Court, could be sent out of Bombay for a long period, promising to pay Rs. 500 and the expenses. Doongursey suggested that the boy should be branded and his step-brother accused of branding him. Some days afterwards, there was another meeting held at the house, at which Doolub and others were present. Doongursey asked Doolub to allow himself to be stabbed for a reward of Rs. 200. Doolub said he would not allow himself to be stabbed, but would stab another person seven eight or ten times. It was then arranged that Doolub should stab Coorjee Jaitha, who consented to be stabbed. Chunia and Buwa, Marwarees, were to be witnesses, if any were required. Coorjee was to get Rs. 200, and Doolub and the two Marwarees were to get Rs. 100 each. The business was to be done at Ahmedabad.

One more witness was called for the prosecution, but his evidence was not finished when the Court adjourned until to-day (Wednesday.) The jury were allowed to separate.

HIGH COURT, 25th April.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

A. G. LATHAM AND OTHERS vs. GANGJEE NURPUT.

This was a summary suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 5,000, due on a promissory note, dated 19th January, 1872. From the evidence of the Managing Clerk of the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., as well as from the documents filed, it appeared that a demand was made on the 27th February, 1872, when the defendant went to Mr. Latham's office and asked for a compromise. On the 22nd March, 1876, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland were instructed to make a demand. Mr. Inverarity, for the plaintiff, put in the promissory note and the written demand. No portion of the Rs. 5,000 had been paid up to date, neither had any interest been paid on the amount. The defendant asked for time to settle the claim against him, but this his Lordship refused to grant, as the defendant had already had four years, without even paying any interest.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000.

J. A. SHEPHERD vs. THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Turner put in the two resolutions and a letter addressed by Mr. Manson to Mr. Shepherd, dated 18th February. The examination of Mr. Manson, with reference to certain documents, was proceeded with, Mr. Gill putting in these documents.

Mr. Manson was further examined as to the condition of the vessel, and the accounts of repairs were gone through. There was a very warm discussion on the language of the resolution, arising out of Mr. Gill's question to the witness as to what was meant by the words "good faith." Mr. Gill also wished to know the meaning and effect of the words in the resolution that transactions with Mr. Shepherd "should be avoided," and asked whether these words meant that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer. Mr. Manson said that Mr. Shepherd's offer was considered very inadequate. Witness did not interfere between the Trustees and those with whom they had dealings. Mr. Gill wished to know then why Mr. Manson should have written the minute appended. Mr. Cleveland was consulted in the case, at Mr. Manson's suggestion, as two or three of the Trustees were in doubt as to Mr Shepherd's liability. The letter addressed to the Trustees by Mr. Cleveland, dated 25th January, was put in; the portion of this letter read to Mr. Shepherd at the meeting being indicated by the witness. The examination of Mr. Manson was not concluded until late in the afternoon when he was cross-examined by Mr. Marriott. Mr Gill objected to the Advocate-General 'leading' the witness Mr. Marriott replied that the witness was under cross-examination, while Mr. Gill submitted that it partook more of the character of a re-examination, as the witness had been examined and cross-examined as it were by himself. Mr. Marriott replied that the witness belonged to the plaintiff, but yet he would not 'lead' him more than was necessary.

The remainder of the cross-examination had reference to the proceedings of the various meetings, the resolutions, minutes, accounts, &c. Mr. Gill briefly re-examined the witness, and the case was postponed until to-morrow.

A THIEF ESCAPING JUSTICE THROUGH THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday, a European gentleman, who had occasion to go into one of the Banks, lost his portmanteau, containing gold ornaments, and other valuable property, and recovered it under very peculiar circumstances. He drove up to the Bank in a shigram, and leaving the portmanteau in his seat went in on business. The ghorawalla went up to wipe the head of the horse, when seizing a golden opportunity, a thief picked up the portmanteau through the window and walked away in the direction of Apollo Street. The next moment the ghorawalla had a suspicion excited in his mind, and finding the portmanteau gone, he ran after the thief who had gone out of sight. Luckily, he pursued him in the right direction, and caught a glimpse of him as he approached the High Court. Surrounded as the place is on Court-days by policemen and Sheriff's peons, the thief saw he had foolishly run into a place he should most have avoided. There was not a moment to lose, for the ghorawalla was at his heels. Taking advantage of the disabled state of the ghorawalla, who had run himself out of breath and was unable to cry out, the rogue entered the High Court by the main entrance opposite H. M. Dockyard, brushed past the sentry on duty in the portico, and ran upstairs. He reached the top of the stone steps, when seeing the ghorawalla close at hand, he threw the portmanteau at him and made his escape by the back entrance leading into Bakehouse Lane. He actually passed through one of the division courts where Mr. Justice Green presided, and for his escape had to thank the stupidity of the ghorawalla who did not raise a single cry of "thief."

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE S.S. ZEAL.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the Marine Court composed of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain C. W. Pearson, of the steamship Strathleven, and H. B. Barnes, Esq., Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Company, re-assembled and delivered the Court's decision on the result of the investigation in respect to the circumstances connected with the explosion of the starboard fore-boiler of the steamship Zeal, (on the 21st March 1876, while at sea) which resulted in the death of two men. Before doing so, the Court resolved to examine the captain of the s. s. Zeal.

Mr. Francis Priest was then examined by the Court. He said—I am master of the s.s. Zeal and I have been in command since she was launched. My attention was never called to the combustion chambers of the engines. During the last voyage my attention was called to some leakage at Port Said. We called two boiler-makers on board and had one of the boilers caulked. I cannot say which it was. On my return to Liverpool last voyage all the boilers were put in order. After leaving Malta, the chief engineer said the boilers were leaking a little at the back. This was not unusual, so I took no notice of it. My attention was never called by any of the engineers to the particular formation of the bridges of the boilers, as being likely to lead to leakage. I never heard anything about it. I believe the boilers were worked up last voyage to a pressure of 78. The pressure was always above 70, as I can learn. I believe the boilers were worked up to a pressure of 60, when we left Aden for Bombay. The pressure was reduced because the chief engineer said the boilers had started leaking a little at the bottom. After the explosion Larder came on deck himself. Chamberlain was carried on deck. They were placed in beds in the large salloon on deck. They were both saturated with linseed oil and their clothes cut off. They were then kept constantly powdered with flour. I gave them a little brandy and laudnum and tea and water, soup, and a little fowl. They had medical assistance at Aden before they died. I returned to Aden, after consulting my officers.

John Foxley, the chief engineer, was re-called and re-sworn and further examined by the Court. He said—After we left Aden, the pressure of the boilers was reduced to 60, on account of the leakage at the bottom of the combustion chamber which had caused the previous accumulation of salt and sediment. There was no other reason for reducing the pressure. The valves were loaded to 80 lbs. to the square inch on leaving Liverpool. They have been over hauled and made tight at Bombay. I proposed to load them again at 80 lbs, the same pressure as before.

At the close of this evidence the Court delivered its decision which ran as follows:—

The Court assembled as mentioned in the record of proceedings for the purpose stated. The steamship Zeal is a new vessel, the present being her second voyage. She was built at Seacombe, in the county of Cheshire last year and her register bears date 4th October 1875. Her engines and boilers were made by John Jones & Son, of Liverpool. The vessel left Liverpool on 24th February last and all seems to have gone well up to midnight of the 20th, or 10 minutes past 12 o'clock a. m. of the 21st March last, when an explosion in the combustion chamber of the forestarboard boiler took place. The vessel was at this time about 250 miles to the eastward of Aden and as two firemen named Chamberlain and Larder had been seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler, Captain Priest, immediately proceeded back to Aden in order that the men might be put under proper medical treatment, there being no surgeon on board the Zeal. Some of the witnesses called before us, state that the outlet of the combustion chamber of the forestarboard boiler was slopped up in three or four days after the vessel left Liverpool, and they allege that attempts were frequently made by them to force a slice or a longhooked rake which they had on board through the outlet of the chamber, but that neither the slice nor the rake could be forced through the outlet owing to an accumulation of sediment and salt in the combustion chamber. The chief engineer, Mr. Foxley, who holds a first class certificate of competency granted to him by the Board of Trade in 1866, states that the outlet in question was not stopped up soon after the vessel left Liverpool or at any time previous to the accident. It is very evident to the Court from the statements made by the engineers and other witnesses belonging to the Zeal and also by the report of the survey held at Bombay by Mr. Mathews, the engineer surveyor and by Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer, shipwright surveyor at this port, that there was an accumulation of sediment and salt in the combustion chamber or under the bridge plate of the boiler, and that this accumulation either partially or wholly stopped up the outlet in the ash-pit. Mr. Mathews, in his evidence before us, states it as his opinion that the explosion was caused by the peculiar formation of the accumulation of salt which was found in the combustion chamber, and he considers it an unusual thing for salt to accumulate in this way. He also states that there was no means of ascertaining that the salt was so accumulating. We are of opinion that the explosion was caused by the accumulation under the bridge plate of the boiler of sediment and salt as above described. The formation of this part of the boiler does not appear to be in accordance with others of the same construction. It has a solid bridge plate fitted extending to the back plate of the combustion chamber with bricks built over it, forming the bridge for furnaces. The outlet from the ash-pit or chamber is out of all proportion for cleaning or removing any salt or sediment which might collect there from leaking seams or rivets when the vessel is under steam. The only appliances on board the Zeal for cleaning out the combustion chambers or outlets were not in our opinion suitable for cleaning out the particular part of the combustion chamber above noticed. As the bottom part of this chamber is eight inches below the ash-pit, and thus forms a hollow space for the accumulation of dirt or sediment and this has no doubt been the cause of the sad accident, by which two lives have been lost. Mr Foxley, the chief engineer of the Zeal, appears to have acted with praiseworthy promptitude when the accident occurred. The cause of the accident was immediately discovered, and holes were at once cut by him in the four boiler bridge plates in order to prevent further accidents. We can only regret that this precaution was not sooner taken. We consider, however, that Mr Foxley should have shown more care and judgment in examining at the ports called at on the voyage to Bombay, the combustion chamber under the bridge plate of the forestarboard boiler with the view of ascertaining whether the chamber was free from sediment or salt. His evidence before us was given in an intelligent and straightforward manner and he did not evince any desire to conceal anything connected with the cause of the accident. We do not believe there was any culpable neglect on his part, or on the part of any of the engineers of the steamship Zeal. With regard to Captain Priest, who is in command of the Zeal, we would remark that he acted with good judgment and showed due regard for humanity in so promptly steaming back to Aden in order to provide medical aid for the two unfortunate men who were mortally injured when the ship's boiler exploded.

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HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were heard yesterday in the High Court, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent:—

FAZULBHOY NEPTULLABHOY v. CHANDABHOY NOORUDEEN.

The plaintiff appeared in person; the defendant was not represented. The claim having been proved, a decree was entered for the plaintiff for Rs. 2 456 with interest at 9 per cent. from 17th January 1873 till judgment, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

HAJEE ELLA HAJEE ABDOOLA vs. HALEEMABAI, WIDOW.

On the motion of Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta (instructed by Messrs Muljee and Co.) for the plaintiff, and with the consent of counsel for the defendant, a decree was entered for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,200.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. vs. BALLABHOY VIRBHOOKUNDAS.

On the application of Mr. Telang (instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Co.,) for the defendant, this case was postponed till the 11th of July.

D. POONJABHOY S. W. CO. vs. FAZULLA KASSAMBHOY.

Mr. Purcell (instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith,) appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant was not represented. The case having been proved, a decree was entered for Rs. 13,161, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 19th of September till judgment.

BAI VIJKORE vs. VULLUBJEE TOOLSEYDAS.

Mr. Farran (instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen,) appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not represented. Evidence having been given in proof of the claim, a decree was entered for Rs. 7,549, with interest at 6 per cent. from the 9th of December, 1874, till judgment, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK vs. SYED FUKROODIN SYED GOOLAM.

Mr. Starling (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin,) was counsel for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The claim was duly proved, and a decree entered for Rs. 8,800, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th of October 1870, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

His Lordship asked if the Bank recovered much on account of the calls in respect of which so many suits have been brought.

Mr. Starling—Yes, very fairly my Lord, considering the difficulties they have to contend against.

PRAGJEE PUDUMSEY vs. JOSHI HUNSRAJ IBJEE.

Mr. Starling (instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Co.,) represented the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. Evidence was given in proof of service of summons and in support of the claim, and judgment was given for Rs. 3,200, with interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 1,200 from the 12th of March, and on Rs. 2,000 from the 15th March, 1876.

ARUT KIRPAL vs. DYAL BHIMJEE.

This was an ejectment suit. Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley,) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pigot (instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Gandibhoy,) for the defendant. After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long cause list, the plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs of the day.

ROBERT PRESTON NIXON AND ANOTHER vs. PUDUMSEY LUKHUMSEY.

Mr. Hart (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin,) for the plaintiffs, said there was a prospect of a settlement between the parties, and he therefore asked for a postponement until the 6th June next. The application was granted; plaintiffs to give notice of the postponement to the defendant.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATELL vs. SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE GHORAWALLA.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff sought by this action to get a decree made by the Small Causes Court, endorsed by this Court, against the immoveable property of the defendant. The claim being proved, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 704.

CASES POSTPONED.

The causes—the London B. and M. Bank vs Wamonrao Ramchunder and Motiram Bhagoobhoy vs. Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy and another—were both postponed till the 6th of June.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out of the list, in consequence of neither party putting in an appearance:—The Prince of Wales S. and W. Co. vs. Puddumsey Nursey; Sir Chas. Forbes and another vs. Mahomed Ally; Khoja Abdoola Moosanee vs. Jaitha Purshotum; the London B. and M. Bank vs. Vinayek Pandurang Bhutjee; the National S. and W. Co. vs Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

(*From an occasional Correspondent of the "Times."*)

ALEXANDRA, March 19.

At last some definite news has come from Abyssinia. Egypt has won a decided victory, and negotiations for peace have commenced on the initiative of King John. This fact will have already reached England by telegraph, but a few details will, no doubt, still interest the English public. It appears that the prolonged inactivity of the two forces at Goorra came to an end about a fortnight ago, at the beginning of this month. The Abyssinian force had no system of commissariat, and trusted to obtain its supplies by plunder of the neighbouring villages. This plan not only drove many chiefs to join the Egyptians, but it soon also exhausted the country. Water is also said to have failed in the Abyssinian Camp. Repeated attacks were consequently made on the Egyptian outposts. This harassing mode of warfare had its desired effect, and the Egyptians, at length left their strong intrenched position and engaged the enemy in the open on Tuesday, the 7th of March. Heavy fighting ensued, with a result not altogether advantageous to the Egyptians. Although superior in discipline, well-officered, armed with the Remington rifle, and aided by mitrailleuses and Krupp cannon, the Egyptians, with their much inferior numbers, probably about 20,000, failed to make head against the Abyssinians, who are said to have numbered 60,000, and are known to fight with all the undisciplined bravery of mountaineers. After a long struggle the Egyptians were forced to fall back again within their entrenchments with serious loss. The Abyssinians, encouraged by this *quasi* success, renewed the fight on the Wednesday when they assumed the offensive and attacked their invaders, thus giving them all the advantage of their strong intrenched position. Superior arms and discipline, backed by bravery as great as that of the Abyssinians, this time had its legitimate effect. The first attack, which, after Abyssinian fashion, was made in the night, and with great courage and impetuosity, threw the Egyptians into confusion for time; but they soon recovered themselves, and, after a struggle which lasted well into Thursday, the Egyptians not only succeeded in repulsing the enemy, but followed up their success and put the whole of King John's army completely to rout. The losses were heavy, especially on the side of the Abyssinians. In Cairo they are estimated at 20,000; but this is the country of exaggeration. King John himself, who led his troops, has not been killed by the Egyptian newspapers, as he is necessary for the conclusion of peace, but his Grand Vizier and all his Ministers have been pitilessly slain by the hard-hearted printers. Prince Hassan, the third son of the Khedive, who received his education at Oxford, and subsequently joined a German cavalry regiment for a year, is said to have taken part in the engagement and to have displayed great bravery.

One excellent result of this victory, about which, however it may have been exaggerated, there is no doubt, is that King John has sued for peace. The Mahroussa, the swiftest vessel in the Egyptian Navy, left Suez some days ago for Massowah, with despatches for Ratib Pasha concerning the terms. It is believed that they will be moderate, and it may now be reasonably hoped that this war, which has lasted since the autumn, with its terrible drain of men and money, will soon be over. There is no doubt that the Khedive was in earnest when he stated the sole object of the expedition to be the punishment of the Abyssinians for the annihilation of the Arendrup column. Nor is there any doubt that if that affair had been allowed to go unpunished no Egyptian territory would have been safe. Now that he has restored his military credit the Khedive is only too willing to end a costly struggle. Those who know him will admit that he fully realizes how much it is a Princes part to pardon, and he is too wise a man to entertain the desire which has been attributed to him of annexing Abyssinia—a mountainous country, full of fighting tribes, adverse to Egypt both by religion and tradition. All he now desires is to settle the various frontier disputes in such a manner as to prevent in the future the constant petty warfare which led to the war now ended by the battle of Goorra.

Those interested in the future of Egypt are much encouraged by this news from Abyssinia. The clouds have been gradually lifting for some time past. The Zanzibar expedition is recalled. Central African development is postponed. The Somauli tribes in the Hurras are reduced to submisson, and we may now soon look for the return of the 20,000 or 30,000 troops who have been taken from the fields of Egypt to fight in Abyssinia. The saving in money will be important, but more important still will be the restoration of this mass of fighting men to those peaceful employments which have such rich results in this bountiful soil and climate.

"A GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK."

(*Times*)

The picture which Mr. Desanges has for some time been engaged in painting, of one of those brilliant receptions held last summer in the courtly gardens of Chiswick, is now nearly completed. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales having during the last week favoured the artist with a final sitting, it was hoped that the picture would have been finished in time for the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, but, after the most strenuous exertions to accomplish this, Mr. Desanges has, we regret to say, found it impossible to do full justice to his work in the time available. The picture will now have to be shown by itself, and, as the figures are necessarily of a size to accommodate something like 300 persons on a canvas 16ft. by 7ft., it will be more appreciated in a separate gallery, where only, indeed, so large a work, so full of detail, could be brought fairly before the eye.

The spot chosen in the gardens is the lawn immediately in front of the two groups of grand old cedars, those matured veterans that must have witnessed many events and changes of fashions in their time. Here Mr. Desanges, taking the trees as his background, has laid out his scene most happily under the pleasant light of a July afternoon, with an ample refreshment tent in the corner as an inevitable and indispensable accessory. Without giving his picture the high formality of a State ceremony, he has allotted good places to all the important personages, and has maintained with artistic feeling the general character of high-bred grace and elegance through the distinguished company assembled around the Royal group. The Queen, in her accustomed black silk dress, occupies a seat a little to the right of the centre of the picture, and facing the Prince of Wales, who stands on Her Majesty's right in his black frock-coat and white hat, caressing his eldest daughter, the Princess Louise, who throws her arms affectionately round him and looks towards her younger sisters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, playing on the lawn, with flowers in their hands, before the Queen. Close to the Queen stands the Princess Beatrice, with the Princess of Wales and her sister the Czarevna dressed precisely alike, in gold-coloured silk and white lace robes, with the Duke of Edinburgh in conversation with them, and the young Princes Albert, Victor and George, in their picturesque sailor-boy suits, one of whom is leaning affectionately upon the knee of the Queen. This Royal group is completed by the figures of the Crown Prince of Germany and his wife, the Princess Royal of England, who stand facing the Queen, a little away from the Prince of Wales, while still a little further in front of Her Majesty is the Duchess of Edinburgh, seated, with Prince Leopold by her side. Another very pleasing Royal group is formed by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their young son in a man-o-wars-man's canvas suit, who is shaking hands with Princess Alice, filling the right foreground of the picture. On the opposite side, where the Duchess of Edinburgh is the principal figure, are the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise, and the Duchess of Sutherland, who stands before the seated Duchess of Edinburgh as if in conversation. In the background here are to be recognized the Duke of Cambridge, the Cesarewitch, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, Count Munster, and Count Beust. The artist has placed the statesmen in the crowded centre of his work, their well-known characteristic heads appearing in strong contrast to the galaxy of courtier life and fashion around them. But the beauty in the picture, which, as may easily be imagined, was abundantly supplied to the artist, has been as lavishly bestowed as the gallantest of painters and the proudest of husbands, fathers, and lovers could desire. Here are Lady Hood, Lady Ilchester, and Lady Poltimore; there Lady Grey de Wilton, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchesse de Bisaccia, and Lady Lansdowne; the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Granville, the Duchess of Hamilton, and the Countess of Wharncliffe. Wherever we turn, it is to some vista of beauty, adorned in all possible choice of colour, and set off by the charm of sunlight. Mr. Desanges has found a worthy subject for his mature and truthful pencil, and his picture of this Royal garden party may take rank as an historical portrait work of the time, not merely pleasing, but valuable as painting to the life the aristocratic society of the day.

THE DILEMMA.

(*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for April.*)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of April 20.)

It was in the little inn parlour, last occupied perchance by some light-hearted pleasure party, halting awhile during a boating excursion on the river, that the unfortunate Falkland told in faltering sentences the strange story of his deliverance to the bewildered friend who sat listening to the sad tale, his heart too full of sorrow and emotion to find room for words of comfort or consolation.

Lying in the narrow street of Mustaphabad on the eventful evening which brought succour to the Residency garrison; having fallen from his horse while gallantly leading the assault against the rebel soldiery; grievously wounded and almost insensible from the blows which had left their awful marks on the mutilated features—on that noble face which had served as a beacon throughout the defence of the Residency to animate the garrison;—Falkland knew not what had happened to him till he became aware that his mangled body was being carried over the plain in a closed palanquin. There was a halt at one time, through one fiery afternoon, when the palanquin was brought within some house, and he hoped, so far as he had the power of forming hopes, that he had been set down to die. The halt was made, as he heard afterwards, while the fate of the rebel Nawab remained in suspense, whose trial and execution have been recounted in these pages. It was thought by the fugitives that the Nawab might make terms for his life by disclosing their possession of the captive; but when the news came of his execution, the gang which had escaped hurried off with their prisoner, making for the swamps and forests at the foot of the great mountains.

How could he describe the sufferings he endured? At first, indeed, the stupor in which he lay saved him from consciousness of his condition; but after a time, he knew not how long, he came to be aware of the dreadful state of his wounds. "But why try to describe what no words can tell?" said the unfortunate sufferer; "I was in that state when all desire of life had left me, all care for escape and return to home and friends; I prayed only for death: but yet, although in this loathsome state, I had still enough of the man left in me to withhold from taking my own life. Thus went on the dreadful days. How mortal man could have borne it, looking back on what I passed through, I hardly understand. Sometimes a merciful insensibility came over me; but then after a time I would awake again to the horrors of my condition. My captors were not all brutal; one man especially did his best to tend me in his rough fashion; but most of them shuddered as they passed my way, as well they might; and even if all had been humane, there could be little done to help the wounded. There were many of the party scarce able to drag themselves along for their wounds; even rags were scarce, and we seldom remained halted for a single night. At times my memory failed me altogether, and I forgot what I had been; forgot that I had—that I had a wife, mourning, perchance, my death: but one thing I had at last the sanity and strength to do, to cut off the mangled arm which lay rotting by my side;" and raising, as he spoke, the cloak which he still wore, Falkland showed the sleeve of his coat hanging loose from his left shoulder.

"From that time," he continued, "I began to mend, slowly. I could swallow food, and sometimes, when our fugitive party halted, I was able to sit up; and now for the first time I came to realise the possibility that I might recover, and a desire to escape from my captors began to possess me. Our party was greatly diminished; many had died, some had made off, several were killed, for they, too, were subject to attack and plunder by the villagers for the sake of the money and jewels they were supposed to carry about with them. And now the leaders began to sound me about terms of ransom. We had been joined at different times by other fugitives, and some of the band were now, I believe, the chiefs of the rebellion, to whom no mercy would be shown, but who they themselves believed would be hunted down by the avenging and victorious British, unless they could offer sufficient terms to induce the Government to forego its just revenge. They thought they held this pledge in me; and so strong is the desire for life in even those who have least to live for, that I found myself ready to listen to their proposals.

"The scheme was to send a messenger to the nearest British territory with a letter from me, saying that they would give me up if assured of their own lives. There was great doubt and hesitation about taking this step; they feared that if my existence and their whereabouts were known, the Government would be incited to further efforts in pursuit, and that I might be recovered and themselves caught without making terms. Thus they could not determine what to do. I did not show any eagerness to fall into their plans, for I did not know the history of these men, and how far they might have steeped themselves in crime too deep to be expiated by my ransom; and bitterer than to perish in the wilderness would have been a refusal of the Government to rescue me on these terms.

"They wanted me to write in the Persian character, that they might know what I said; I refused to write except in English; thus for several days the negotiation made no progress.

"But with the prospect of deliverance, the love of life grew stronger. My senses, so long chilled to the miseries of the life I was leading, were awakening to the desire for escape; and the sort of plan I had in my mind might have been carried out, but for a slight thing that happened one day.

"The palanquin-bearers, by this time, had all died or run away, and the women of their zenanas, whom the fugitives were carrying with them, and myself, were travelling on some miserable ponies, when, on fording a little stream at the foot of the mountains, I got off my pony to drink. The water ran bright and clear, reflecting every object like a mirror; and stooping down on the bank I loosened the bandage from my face and then I saw—O good God!—I saw for the first time that fate had cut me off for ever from all that made life dear."

As Falkland said these words he pushed—whether by design or chance—the large-brimmed hat which he was wearing from off his head, and displayed the ghastly sight which he had so far been partially covered, and of which Yorke had caught only a momentary glimpse at the time of their first meeting. The right side of the face was not maimed, but contorted; but the left side was defaced by awful scars, and a deep hollow marked the socket of the sightless eye. Happily he could not see the involuntary shudder of his sorrowing friend.

"From that moment," continued the unhappy man, "I cast away all thought of rescue. To return home seemed then to be worse than any death; and to my poor puzzled brain it seemed as if I must wander a ragged fugitive about these jungles till God should give me a release. Why I did not myself put an end to my wretched existence I hardly know, nor on what grounds I justified myself in prolonging it. It is deemed a noble thing to give up life for one's country—why not, then, to save those whom we hold dearest from pain and sorrow, and perhaps worse? But the narrow groove of sentiment in which we are taught to think restrained me, and the time went by when I could with reason have laid hands upon myself.

"How at last I got away, with the two men who had treated me better than the others, and who wanted to seperate from the rest of the party, would be too long to tell. We went always northward, sometimes in danger and hard pressed, at others well treated. My condition I suppose, made me an object of pity; for no European has ever before or since passed through those parts with life. One of the Khans especially treated us well. My two companions took service in his army, and he gave me money to pursue my journey. By his help, and that of the good Jesuit missionaries on the road, I made my way at last down the great river to the seaboard. How long the weary journey took I know not; the count of time often failed me.

"Arrived on the coast, I was received by the Catholic bishop, to whose care I had been commended, and with this good man I passed some weeks—or it may have been months—getting the rest I sorely needed. As he was a foreigner, and did not speak English, it was easy to keep the secret of my identity; but to him, I think, I should have made known my name, for I was in need of money, and could at once have procured it from the bankers there on saying who I was; but I wanted—you will understand what I wanted—to know first whether others were still dependent on me whom it might be needful to assist.

"The English merchants at this seaport used to send the bishop the Indian papers; for although he had kept my arrival secret, and I saw no European but himself, the rumour had got abroad that a refugee from the Mutiny had arrived there overland down the great river; and great sympathy, I understood, was shown, as well as curiosity, for further particulars of the journey. But the only newspaper available were of too recent date for my purpose; there was no allusion to the events I had taken part in. I could read with pride that the Mutiny was being suppressed, and our cause triumphant throughout the land; but these were no

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tidings of—of the one person whose fate was bound up with mine. I could not tell if she were alive or dead.

"In that state I remained irresolute; at times, indeed, I think I must have lost my senses, for the memory of what passed while at that place is almost blank: but I had determined at last to write to—to her, to tell her of my escape, and bid her farewell for ever, and then announcing myself to the Government to make a provision for her comfort, keeping a trifle for myself to live upon in some retirement; and I had even written the letters for the purpose, and was preparing to embark for Europe — for I thought that when she heard of my escape and condition she would want to make a duty of coming to me, and I was determined to spare her the shock and the sacrifice—when one day the steamer arrived from Calcutta. The friendly merchant, as usual, sent the good bishop a pile of Indian papers, and in it I saw—you know what, her marriage!

"Yorke, I do not blame her. I was punished for my folly and selfishness. I might have known that her heart was always with her cousin; but I took advantage of my friendship with her father to press my suit, while that man was kept at a distance, both absent and discredited. What was I, to fasten my withered old body to that fresh young creature? What more natural then that, after a decent interval, she should turn to her first love? I blame her not: while she was mine, no wife could be more loyal; but now I can see only too plainly that her love for me was far different from the passionate devotion I felt for her. No words can tell how dearly I loved her.

"This news decided my fate. She must be saved from disgrace, at any rate. My escape must now remain a secret for ever. She did not want for money, so the one motive which might have led me to divulge it no longer remained. I left the shelter of the good bishop's house, having borrowed with his help sufficient for my purpose, and once more appeared among my fellow-men; but people understood my reason for concealing my features, and no one sought to force my confidence. I took ship for Europe, and wandered about seeking for health I could not find, visiting old scenes full of tender associations, avoiding my own countrymen. I had enough for my small wants. A modest property had passed to a cousin of mine; to him alone have I divulged myself: it is agreed that he shall keep my secret, and retain a portion of the estate.

"Thus the time has gone on. How long it has been I hardly know; at times my memory fails me altogether. Do you know, Yorke, that until we met just now I had forgotten your very existence, although the Residency days are fresh enough in other respects; my mind, I suppose, is so full of certain things that there is no room for more. Now since we have met, I remember all about you, and what a gallant share you took in the defence.

"You will ask what am I doing here, and how my being here accords with my vaunted resolutions. I might have gone on in retirement to the end of the few days that remain for me, when I met our old friend Mackenzie Maxwell. It was at some baths where I had gone to see if I could get relief from the torture from this remnant of a limb that afflicts me at times; he recognised me, and betrayed the discovery as you did. From him I learnt of Kirke's downfall, and of his leaving India, and that he had taken service in Egypt. He was well placed there, Maxwell said, and was to send money regularly home, and Olivia—and her children—would not want; Maxwell was in correspondence with her. Do you know, Yorke, I felt glad to hear they were separated; I even found myself wishing that Kirke might never return, and she be left a widow again.

"Maxwell and I soon parted: he was very good, and wanted to nurse me and have me to live with him; but this could not be. The secret would be found out; besides, a leper such as I am is not fit to live with anybody. So we parted, but he was to send me word if any help was needed. And that is what has brought me to England. The remittances from Egypt soon stopped; Kirke has marched far away into Upper Egypt, and no news has come of him for many weeks. She draws his half-pay, which he got when he left the army; but what is that? And for her too, brought up in luxury, and never taught to think about money! She was in actual want when Maxwell found her out again. Poor child! she may have been ashamed to tell him she was in debt, and so put off writing. It was only the other day he found her living in this poor cottage.

"I could not be brave enough to stay away any longer. Maxwell would do what is needful, but I could not let my—my wife be a burden on him. We are carrying out a little plan which will place her in comparative comfort. She came her from miserable London lodgings in the autumn; the place is damp and cold for her, but she could not pay her way from it again. Maxwell has now found a suitable home in a better climate, where she will move immediately. He has gone to make the final arrangements."

Such was the tale told by the unhappy man, the wreck of the gallant Falkland, to the sorrowful listener. Not all at once, or in one continuous story; only by degrees did the unfortunate sufferer find words, and the listener was too stricken with grief at first to press him with inquiries: but after a time Falkland was able to proceed with his narrative, and Yorke to help him on by asking questions; and in the influence, perhaps, of the sympathy of his newly-found friend, and the long silence broken, the once proud and reserved man at last overcame the difficulty of speaking, and for many hours of the long evening the two sat together in the little parlour, by the dim firelight, while Falkland told the sad story of which an abstract has here been given.

"No," said he, in reply to a question put by his friend, "I have no purpose to disclose myself. From the terror which such a discovery would cause her in every way she shall of course be saved. No, I did not come here to shock her with the dismal sight of my mutilated features; but I could not resist the overwhelming desire which possesses me to look on her once more. I have been here two days, and she has not left the house. When Maxwell comes again he may be able to persuade her to take a walk with him past this house. The one desire which possesses me is to see her sweet face once again, before I drag myself away into some corner, to await the end which a merciful God will surely not defer much longer. Maxwell tried to dissuade me, but I felt that I could know no peace if I allowed this chance to pass away. I must see her dear face once more before I die. Sad it will be, and changed, I know, for he tells me she has suffered much; but it is still the face of truth and innocence: and oh! Yorke, it is the one satisfaction I am allowed to feel as the innocent cause myself of her unhappy situation, that even if I had not come between her and her first love—for such I know now Kirke must have been—it would not have saved her from her present state of want and desertion."

It seemed to Yorke as if it added to the grotesque horror of the situation, that their conversation should have been interrupted by the entrance of the landlady bringing Falkland's supper, and to tell him that his own meal awaited him in the other room. She had evidently learnt so much of her lodger's habits as to know that he wanted to be alone while taking food; and Yorke readily divining his wish, retired for a while, and notwithstanding the excitement of the situation, found himself able to eat his own meal—found himself indeed hungry from his long fast, and discussing coolly with the landlady the commonplaces of the day,—doing so the more readily in order to divert the curiosity which she displayed on finding that he was acquainted with the invalid gentleman, whose object in staying at the inn at such a season she naturally wanted to find out.

And now, as the hours went on, spent chiefly by Yorke in listening to his companion, the time came for him to decide what to do for the night. It was only half an hour's walk to The Beeches, but the house would probably be closed by that time, and his return so late might excite curiosity; while to pursue the business of the morning, as would be expected of him if he went back to The Beeches, would in his present frame of mind be utterly distasteful. Indeed, for the time, Yorke felt wholly unlike a lover; his heart was too full of the emotions kindled by this sudden awakening of old associations to find room for the selfish pleasure of the hour. To stay at the inn, on the other hand, was hardly practicable, and Falkland was evidently tired and needing rest. Besides, Mrs. Polwheedle, whom all this time he had quite forgotten, might be in real distress and need of his services. So taking leave of his unfortunate friend, and promising to return again shortly, he started off on foot, there being no conveyance available, to catch the last train up to town from Shoalbrook; and hurrying along the muddy road, had time to think at leisure over the strange revelation which that day had brought before him, while almost dismayed to find himself reviewing it so calmly. The exercise was indeed a welcome relief to the excitement and distress of mind which this discovery had caused. Unhappy Falkland! who could wish that his life had been spared? And so changed as he was in every way, not only in feature, but in manner and mind. Yorke remembered now, what had not struck him at the time, that his ill-starred friend had not once asked him a single question about himself. Everything that had happened since his own misfortune seemed to be a blank to him, save what affected the unhappy woman whose fate was bound up with his own forlorn existence. He was still as unselfish and noble-minded as ever;—was not his present life one continued act of devotion and self-denial?—But the Falkland he once knew would have turned the conversation away from his own adventures and interests to inquiries about the life and aims of his friend. But suffering and misfortune had broken down his once strong character.

Such were the sad reflections that came uppermost to Yorke tramping through the mud and rain, till on reaching the station he took his seat in a carriage full of noisy people returning from some convivial entertainment at Castleroyal, who had evidently taken as much wine as they could carry, and whose boisterous merriment seemed like a devilish satire on the sufferings of the unhappy persons whom he had just left by the river-side—the unfortunate wife all unconscious in her loneliness of the presence of the still more unhappy husband, close by, but hiding from her.

Arrived at his lodgings, and letting himself in, Yorke went to his room without disturbing the people of the house, to lie tossing on his bed, recalling the sad scenes which he had witnessed, seeking in vain for a way of deliverance for the unfortunate husband and wife from the difficulty which beset them. But in the end nature asserted itself; young, healthy, and tired, he at last fell asleep, and slept as soundly as if there had been nothing to disturb his rest.

It was late when Yorke awoke next day; for the housekeeper, unaware of his return, had not called him, and the forenoon was well advanced before he got to the hotel where Mrs. Polwheedle was staying.

The lady was at home and received him in the public sitting-room, unoccupied at the time by any one else. Mrs. Polwheedle, like the rest of the world, had grown older since he saw her last, more than seven years before, on the day following the relief of the Residency, and was no longer to be called a middle-aged lady; but she carried her years well, and, attired in decent half-mourning, she seemed softer and pleasanter than of yore. Accosting her visitor with warmth as an old friend, she seemed suddenly to be quite affected at seeing him; and a certain amount of tearful emotion on her part, and friendly condolence on his, had to be gone through before, on his taking a seat beside her on a big velvet couch at the end of the large room, she plunged into the business which had led her to summon him.

"Oh, Mr Yorke,—Colonel Yorke, I mean—I beg your pardon I'm sure, but there have been so many changes since we met, and when my dear Polwheedle"—here the handkerchief came again into requisition, and Yorke waited patiently till she was able to proceed,—"Oh, Colonel Yorke, I have seen—what do you think?—you will hardly believe me, but it is true—who do you think I have seen? I have seen him with my own eyes,—Falkland, poor Fal[illegible]d—that we all made sure was killed—come back t[illegible]nd her emotion struggling with the exci[illegible]ing such news to communicate, Mrs. Polw[illegible]st into tears.

"Yes," she said, as soon a[illegible] posed to be able to find wo[illegible] is no mistake about it; I [illegible] me for saying so. I wa[illegible] I was staying there on [illegible] poor dear Polwheedle['s] [illegible] you know—they have a very n[illegible] and [illegible] carriage, and everything v[illegible] comfortable; well, [illegible] the station and was looking after my luggage—[illegible] is obliged to look after one's own things in this country, with so many bad characters about— when a lady, at least I don't know that she was a lady exactly, but she was very well dressed, with a real sealskin jacket, trimmed with elegant fur; but, Lor' bless me! everybody dresses well in England nowadays, there is such heaps of money: well, this lady slipped and fell on the pavement—at least she would have fallen if a gentleman had not caught her. He had on a large cloak and a big slouched hat. There she lay in his arms—his arm, I should say, for, poor fellow, he had lost the other; and of course a little crowd began to collect, and I was looking out for my pockets, for it was just the time for the swell-mob to be at their tricks, when the gentleman says to her in a low voice, 'You are not much hurt, I hope?' 'Not much, thank you,' said the lady, in a mincing sort of way—at least I am sure she was not a lady, she had that dreadful Cockney accent—it's worse than the *chi chi* any day, and it's my belief the falling down was all a sham,—'not much hurt,' she said; 'would you just help me to a cab?'

"'Perhaps you will kindly do what is needful,' said the gentleman, turning round towards me—for I had come up quite close, you know, to see if I could be of use; and before I could say a word he had handed her over to me, and had walked off, leaving me with this creature dangling in my arms. It's my firm belief, Yorke, the woman was no better than she should be; for as soon as she found out it was one of her own sex who was holding her up, she rose and walked right away, without ever so much as saying Thank you, just as if there was nothing whatever the matter; no more, you may depend, there wasn't. But, dear me, this is not what I wanted to tell you. It was about the gentleman. Colonel Yorke, if you'll believe me, and if I never speak a word again, that gentleman was Falkland, as sure as I am a living widow. I knew him by his voice; you know what a nice voice he always had—low, but so clear; I should have known that voice among a thousand: but when he turned round I saw one side of his face for an instant, the other was all bandaged up, and then I was sure of it, although it was dreadfully altered. As for me, I felt as if I was rooted to the ground, and I thought I should have fainted away; in fact, it is a mercy something did not happen to me, being subject as I am to a flow of blood to the head; and when I got the use of my legs again he was gone.

"You may fancy my state of mind. I came up to draw my pension—for you know I like to look after my own money matters myself, and save bankers' bills—and here I am going on for the third day in town, and living in this expensive hotel, too, and I have not been to the India Office yet; and there are the Joneses in South Wales—they are relatives of my poor Jones, you know—expecting me to spend Christmas with them. I really don't know what to do. I have written to Jane Polwheedle, that's my sister-in-law——"

"Good heavens!" cried Yorke, interrupting her for the first time, "you surely have not written to tell her of this discovery."

"Oh no, my dear Colonel," returned Mrs Polwheedle, looking very sagacious. "I merely said that my nerves had been upset by an accident I saw at the railway station; but I felt I must find some old friend to talk it over quietly with, or I should break down under the secret. I tried to find out Mackenzie Maxwell—he that was Residency doctor at Mustaphabad, you know, and a great friend of poor Falkland—but he has gone out of town. And then I thought of you. I heard you were in England, and I went to Senior's and found that they were your agents, and that you were staying only a few miles off, and they promised to telegraph, and here you are; and I have scarcely been able to sleep a wink or touch a bit of food since this happened. And now I am sure I don't know what is to be done."

Yorke asked if it was long since she had heard of the Kirkes.

Not since Mr. Kirke came to England, was the reply. Kirke had written himself from Egypt, some time back to say he hoped to pay what he owed her soon, and mentioned that his wife had gone on to England.

"Then had Kirke borrowed money from you too?"

"No, it was a trifle his wife owed me; it was when we were living together in the hills—after we got away from the Residency, you know. Lor' bless you! she had no more notion of money than a child; and if I had not taken her in to a chum with me, and managed the housekeeping and all that, the servants would have robbed the very clothes off her back. Well, when the wedding-day came, there was a small balance due on the account, and she, poor thing, came to me and said that she had made over all her money to Kirke, and given him a memo. of the debt, for him to pay at once; and I daresay she believed he did pay it, but he didn't: he got married and went of without paying me; and when I sent him a little reminder to Mustaphabad, he wrote to put me off, and then the smash came, and I didn't like to trouble them. But he wrote afterwards of his own accord from Egypt, as I said, although I have quite made up my mind never to see any more of my money."

"How much was the amount?"

"Well, it was about three hundred and seventy rupees—no great sum to be sure; still, as a poor widow myself ——."

"That would be about thirty-seven pounds, wouldn't it, Mrs Polwheedle? I have some funds which have been made available for meeting Mrs——that is, for meeting Kirke's obligations of this sort, so you will allow me to discharge this one at once."

The good lady for an instant looked pleased at the idea of recovering the long-standing debt, but presently wagged her head with a knowing smile. "No, no, my young friend; I know where those available funds come from. Your purse must be a pretty long one if it is to pay all that man's debts, I can tell you. Of course I should like to see my money again; that's only natural. I haven't too much to live on, you know; only my widow's pension, and the special allowance they give me on account of poor Polwheedle's services, and his small savings, and the trifle left by poor Jones; still, I'm not going to take your money. If you must give it to somebody, give it to her, poor thing; she is sure to be in want of it, wherever she is; for all she was so tall and grand-looking, she was as helpless as an infant about housekeeping and money matters, and is still, you may depend; and I'll be bound that man in Egypt is not too free with his remittances."

"So you have no idea where Mrs. Kirke is?" said Yorke presently, asking himself whether her old acquaintance might not perchance be some help to the poor wife in her present distress, and yet doubtful as to the prudence of telling Mrs. Polwheedle what he knew.

"I haven't an idea; but I hope and trust she won't meet poor Falkland, wherever she is. It would kill her, I do believe. Colonel Yorke, I was always against that second marriage. I mistrusted the man, for all he was such a handsome man, and such a fine soldier; and now this seems like a judgment on her on marrying so soon. Why, I was seven years a widow after I lost my poor Jones, before I accepted Polowheedle. He wanted me to shorten the time; but I was quite firm. There's a want of delicacy, to my mind, in marrying again under seven years; don't you think so? After seven years, its a different thing of course; but a woman should be delicate before everything."

Presently the conversation came back to the subject of Yorke's visit, and Mrs. Polwheedle for the first time expressed her surprise at what, if she had not been so full of her own story, might have struck her at first, that Yorke had not appeared so much astonished at her news as was to be expected.

Then Yorke told her that he too had seen Falkland—the recognition, like her's, having been accidental—and expected to see him again very shortly; although he evaded Mrs. Polwheedle's very natural curiosity to know where and how the meeting had happened. Falkland, he added, did not know that he had been recognised by anybody else; for his sake and for Olivia's, the secret must be kept; and he used all the earnestness of manner he could summon for the occasion, in exhorting Mrs. Polwheedle on no account to divulge it.

The lady at once promised compliance, but so readily and lightly that Yorke felt sure the promise would not be kept, and was filled with dismay at this new complication; still more when he heard that Mrs Polwheedle was expecting to meet some of the old Residency garrison that very day. She was to dine with Mrs. Peart, whose husband had been killed in the defence. "She has just taken a house at Notting Hill, you know, for herself and Kitty."

"Kitty?"

"Yes; didn't you know that Kitty Spragge had come home? Kitty Peart that was. Yes, she has brought home all the children; they landed a fortnight ago—a bad time to arrive; but they got an empty steamer, which is a good thing when you have such a lot of children. Fancy that chit of a girl, as she used to be at the Residency, the mother of five children, and the eldest not six! No, no," continued the lady, wagging her head knowingly, in reply to a question, "young Spragge hasn't come himself, and he isn't likely to, either, with such a family to provide for. He has had enough to do to send them, let alone coming himself: he had to borrow five thousand rupees from the Agra Bank for their passage-money and outfit; and when will he be able to pay that off, do you suppose? with him on four hundred and ninety-six rupees a month, and no chance of any promotion? You would hardly know Kitty again, she has grown so stout. Yes, I am going to take an early dinner with them, and then we are going with the eldest boy to the circus. I like to see good horsemanship myself; it reminds one so of one's young days. But I can't get that poor fellow out of my head"

Then Yorke, rising to go, again urged her to secrecy. As long as they kept the matter to themselves, he pointed out, they perhaps might be able to help the unfortunate persons concerned in their difficulty. And he would come back soon and consult her as to what was best to be done. But if once the matter went beyond themselves, their use and influence would be gone. This implied bribe had its effect, and Yorke would not leave until he had again extracted a solemn promise from her not to breathe a whisper of what she knew to Mrs. Peart or any one else,

"So you won't stay and take a little lunch?" said the lady, as they shook hands for the last time. "I have ordered it for half-past one o'clock punctually; just a cutlet and mashed potatoes, and a little bitter beer; but you are such a great man now," she continued, as he declined her hospitality, "I suppose you would not care to stop and keep company with an old woman like me. Dear me! to think that you were a mere griff, as one may say, when the Mutiny broke out, and now here you are a colonel and all the rest of it. And if my poor Polwheedle had been spared, what honours he would have come in for, as commandant of the garrison, and responsible for everything! They would have made him a K. C. B. for certain; don't you think so? and then I should have been my Lady Pol——;" but the emotion called up by this picture of the greatness which should have been her portion prevented the completion of the sentence, and Yorke left her standing at the end of the big drawing-room, wiping away the tears which welled up at the recital of her loss, while the large mirror reflected the tremulous movement of her ample figure.

(To be continued.)

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CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
SHERRIES.		
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own, full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	..
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal...	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage '868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	38 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREM NET ET FILS Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Cup)	--	18 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC ,,	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand).	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE ,,	16 0	9 0
CHATEUX D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	...
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Pollock Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN ,,	20 0	10 8
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
STILL HOCKS.		
ERBACH	23 0	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth).	30 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	..
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
,, RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	...
Do. ** two Stars	29 8	...
Do. *** three Stars	31 8	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Pints	13 0	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three ,,	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	...
EXSHAWS' No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	[illegible]	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Mateguy's Large Flasks	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands).	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACOA, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest.	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA do do do..	40 0	
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100—	7 0	
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm, recommended	6 0	...
Do do H Stone	6 0	4
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT. Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

	Rs.	
Hawk's Regulation Helmets	18	0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	13	0
Do. do. lined with green	12	0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	16	0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	12	0
FELT HATS.		
Christy's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7	
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7	0
Do. do. do. do.	6	8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6	0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5	8
Drab Shell	9	0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to P. M.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACHHOUSE and STABLE.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E. C.*

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
DEPUTY GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five year and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash Payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

DECLARATIONS OF BONUS.

Examples of additions to Life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870

Age at Entry	Duration of Policy, 5 years.	Duration of Policy, 25 years.
20	£74 0	£344 14
30	74 14	342 11
40	79 18	375 10
50	92 18	412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of 1 year and 7 years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	For the terms of 1 year and 7 years respectively. Seven years. Rs. a. p.
25	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 0
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 12 4
50	64 2 0	77 0 0	50	39 10 8	40 12 4
6[illegible]	9 0 0	82 0 0			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. Further information, Forms of Applications, and Prospectus may be had on application to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors [illegible]

[illegible]

The Rev. Edward Cary, [illegible]
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Hardwick, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.

[illegible]

The Security of [illegible] Subscribed Capital of the Company [illegible] and influential body of Proprietors, [illegible] periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time the surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

MR. P. A. LOPES,
PIANIST, TUNER, &c.
AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS,
"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & Co., BYCULLA.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dimness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a [illegible] of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, [illegible] Street, London, W., England. In boxes [illegible] Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—[illegible] "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." [illegible] Pills," you will get quite a different [illegible] "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get [illegible]. The genuine are in a square green package, [illegible] the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, [illegible] WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," [illegible] Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try [illegible].

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS [illegible] TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and [illegible]

N. B.—The Trade supplied on [illegible]

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE [illegible]
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS [illegible]
THE ONLY GOOD [illegible]

In consequence of spurious [illegible]
LEA & PERRINS [illegible]
which are calculated to deceive [illegible]
LEA & PERRINS have [illegible]
A NEW LABEL
bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS
which will be placed on every bottle [illegible]
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
After this date, and without which none [illegible]
November, 1874.
⁎ This does not apply to shipments made p[illegible] given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, [illegible] Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by G[illegible] Oilmen throughout the World.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of having Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a medium for bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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